

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates which must be prepaid.
 1. ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING TWENTY words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas.
 Headings count as two lines.
 Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
 Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.
 may be had on application to—
 The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1061

WIDOW LADY and girl from down country travelling via Marmugoa to Bombay by steamer, will hear to their great advantage on addressing confidential to Patron Homes, Sanvordem, Cudchodem, Goa. 3513

WANTED

WANTED an experienced and trained Irrigation SURVEYOR, on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Apply to the DIVAN, Dhar State. 1004

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3867

WANTED by educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French, also tuition by correspondence, and translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafia Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March. Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1081

WANTED—A MOTOR MECHANIC to take charge of repairs, etc., of 6 to 8 motors and thoroughly acquainted with electric generating plant with Crossby Engines and all kinds of wiring. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 by 10 rupees a year. Apply to—
 DEWAN,
 3479 Datia Bundelkhand, C.I.

WANTED—A B. Sc. and two B. A.'s with experience of teaching English, History, and Geography in High Schools on Rs. 70—4—90. A plucked B. A. with experience of teaching on Rs. 45—3—60. An experienced PERSIAN and URDU TEACHER on Rs. 30—2—40. Please apply with testimonials to the HEADMASTER, Datta High School, C. I. Bundelkhand. 3446

WANTED—A CLERK on Rs. 20 per mensem on the permanent Establishment of this office. Those who have passed School Final only need apply before 5th April, 1916, stating age and previous experience if any, and enclosing copies of testimonials.
 K. S. FRAMJI,
 Executive Engineer,
 Kolaba District.
 Executive Engineer's Office.
 Alibag 11th March, 1916. 3484

WANTED by the Poona City Municipal Corporation a young and energetic MECHANICAL ENGINEER with a first class certificate on a salary of Rs. 60—5—100 per month as a Fire Brigade Superintendent. He will on engagement be required to equip himself by a training of about 2 months as may be directed and when made permanent will have to serve the Poona City Municipality for at least 5 years. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 25th March, 1916.
 K. P. PARANJPYE,
 Chief Officer, P. C. M.
 Poona City Municipal Office,
 11th March, 1916. 3467

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a GUARDIAN and TUTOR to an Indian Nobleman's son. The salary of the post will be from Rs. 75 p.m. upwards.
 The candidate should be either a graduate or a Master of Arts of the Bombay University, should have sound knowledge of English and Latin or French, should be refined in manners and should be a sportsman. He will be expected to train up the boy for his advanced education in England. A gentleman having previous experience of this kind of work will be preferred.
 Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 31st of March, 1916.
 In case of an intended appointment a personal interview will be required.
 D. V. DHARKER,
 Personal Assistant to the Minister,
 Dewas Raj 2, Central India.
 Dewas Raj 2
 Dated the 11th March, 1916. 3494

WANTED

WANTED—GOOD TYPIST. Previous experience quite essential. Pay upto Rs. 30. Apply J. Richards and Co., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 3514

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply personally with particulars to Mr. BATSARA, A.R.I.B.A., Architect, at 9, Tamarine Lane, Fort. 3515

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4 FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1044

FINEST EVAPORATED APPLE AND PEAR RINGS at Rs. 7 per 8 lbs. or Rs. 2 per 2 lbs. by V. P. Post all charges included. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab. 2495

B. S. A. 4 1/2 H.P. MOTOR CYCLE three speed countershaft, full chain or chain-belt drive Palmers, lamp horn costs Rs. 1,150. Orders executed in rotation B. S. side cars also received. Comparing sterling prices with others, it is far cheaper. Send for full particulars. WELINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay. 3496

FOR SALE—One pair English hackney carriage HORSES (mare and gelding). Age eleven off. Bays, 15.3; very smart. 3867

TWO IRISH HUNTERS. One gelding, brown, age nine off, 16 hands. One mare brown, age eight off, height 14.3. Selling to make room. Apply for particulars to the STABLE SUPERINTENDENT, Baroda. 3486

FURTHER REDUCTIONS—To clear stock prior to removal to our New Factory. 357 pairs Gents' Red Morocco Albert Slippers, stout back tanned soles, medium toes. In sizes 5, 6, 7 and 8. Handsome. Rs. 3-2 per pair. Screwed, Rs. 2-4 per pair. For particulars of other lines reduced, write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
 612-3 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Bynulla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET—A beautiful bungalow is available at Wankar open to sea view with Electric lights stabilizing arrangement and servants quarters. Apply to Box No. 778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3457

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 5A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanolia. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOLIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET—FOUR COMMODOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Versova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 3 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—At Club Road, GROUND FLOOR of MUGASETH HOUSE, drawing, dining and 4 bedrooms with bath rooms attached. Electric fittings. Stable and coach house. Apply to Mrs. J. D. MUGASETH, Club Road. 3507

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms, dining and drawing room, garden, out houses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1009

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery etc., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 100. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W.C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. 11) at Merzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
 All splendidly situated with stables, out-houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine and Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. A 6

NOTICES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CUDDAPAH.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 31 OF 1914.
 I. A. NO. 44 OF 1915.

SOLETI SOMIAH, minor by next friend, mother, Lakshamma ... Petitioner.
 1. KUDICHIMATTU SIVAMOUR.
 2. KUDICHIMATTU GODIGIAH.

WHEREAS the petitioner, alleging, that his father Soleti Vasappa, the 1st plaintiff in the suit was dead, has applied to this Court to be added as supplemental plaintiff and legal representative of the deceased, 1st plaintiff Soleti Vasappa; and to add Soleti Gopaliah, the undivided brother of the deceased 1st plaintiff as supplemental 3rd defendant, he having refused to join as plaintiff, this is to give notice to the respondents (defendants) above-named that they should appear before this Court in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on 28th March, 1916, and put forth their objections, if any.
 If the defendants fail to appear as aforesaid, the application will be proceeded with ex-parte.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 13th day of March, 1916.
 G. W. HUGHES,
 Cuddapah, 13th March, 1916. 3505

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CUDDAPAH.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 31 OF 1914.

1. SOLETTI VASAPPA.
 2. BOGGARAPU CHINNA KE. SANNNA
 1. KUDUCHIMATTU SIVAMOUR.
 2. KUDUCHIMATTU GADIGAYYA.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs above-named have instituted a suit against you in this Court for Rs. 3,656-15-3 due on account you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on 28th day of March, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
 Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 13th day of March, 1916.
 G. W. HUGHES,
 District Judge.
 Cuddapah, 13th March, 1916. 3505

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
 Petitioner for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the late MEHERALLY DEORAJ MASTER, a merchant of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant. Deceased.
 DAWOODBHAI MEHERALLY MASTER and DEER MAHOMED MEHERALLY MASTER, both merchants of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Khoja Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
 Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
 Registrar.
 (Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
 The 11th day of March, 1916.
 Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
 3503 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
 Petitioner for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the late GEORGE CANJI MEHEER late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.
 KALJIAN KANJIE, a Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Varjivandas Laxmidas and Narotundas, minor sons of the said deceased for the use and benefit and limited until either of them attains majority. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
 Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
 Registrar.
 (Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
 The 14th day of March 1916.
 Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
 3510 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
 Petitioner for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the late GEORGE CANJI MEHEER late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.
 KALJIAN KANJIE, a Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Varjivandas Laxmidas and Narotundas, minor sons of the said deceased for the use and benefit and limited until either of them attains majority. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
 Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
 Registrar.
 (Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
 The 14th day of March 1916.
 Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
 3510 Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

The Exchange Banks will be closed on FRIDAY, the 21st March, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 3509

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m., (B.T.), on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1916, for the construction of urinals and latrines at Trimbak Parshuram Street.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the same.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
 JAMES W. MACKISON,
 B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
 Executive Engineer.
 Executive Engineer's Office.
 Bombay 16th March, 1916. 3511

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Schools Committee's Office for the supply for a period of two years of furniture to the Municipal Schools on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1916, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. (B.T.) No tenders will be received thereafter. Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned.

Printed forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Marathi School building, (situated at Carnae Road.)

The person whose tender is accepted shall have to make a deposit of Rs. 2,000. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, to be returned if the tender is not accepted.

There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.
 D. G. PADHYE,
 Secretary, Schools Committee.
 The Schools Committee's Office,
 Municipal Offices,
 Bombay, 9th March 1916. 3417

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete Cotton Press of the Mercantile Press Co., Ltd., situated at Bhavnagar with its Pucca Buildings, Particulars as under.

Press made by Hozett.
 Engine maker William Turner.
 Boiler made by John Marshall & Co.
 21x7 working pressure 125 Pounds.

For further particulars apply to—
 Agents—MUNJEE NATHOOBHAY & Co.,
 No. 188, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
 Bombay, 18th February, 1916. 3265

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

Auctioneers opposite Bank of Bombay.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE VERY VALUABLE AND USEFUL JEWELLERY TO REIGNING FASHIONS AND RICH PEOPLE. SECURE LEVER, CASH BOXES, LEED BOXES, AND MADE TO ORDER IRON SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. R. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at their Auction room opposite The Bank of Bombay the following furniture, jewellery, cash boxes, deed boxes, iron safes furniture such as single and double door almirah, dumbwaiters, sideboards, dressing tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, bentwood office chairs, rocking chairs, curzen chairs, teapots, hatstands, etc., jewellery such as—

1 very rich and valuable Brilliant emerald and pearl necklace.
 1 emerald about 40 rays.
 1 pair Brilliant and pearl English made to order bracelets.

1 very valuable emerald ring.
 1 pair Brilliant Earrings.
 1 brilliant about 11 roty.
 1 lot of pearl ornaments, bangles, raifuls, etc., and also strong made iron single and double door safes, secure lever cash boxes, deed boxes, etc.

R. A. READYMONEY & CO.
 Auctioneers,
 Bombay, 17th March, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO ENGINEERS, MILL OWNERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

ON MONDAY the 24th day of March in the old engine house at Soorjardas Mill (Byculla Flats) at 1 o'clock (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, the serviceable fittings and stores such as pumps, fire server hydrants, instantaneous couplings, hand pipe, boiler, engine, packings, belting, water gauges for boilers, Heads and Boeds, waft forks, white glazed, bricks spare parts of cotton mill machinery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view from the 20th instant.
 BENNETT & CO.,
 Bombay, 17th March, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND FURNITURE AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS SELECTED INDIAN AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Auction, at Sewri Bunder, by order of Seth Hurdoowar Kishorilal.

About 250 tons, Gillanders All-shoot and Co.'s and Wallace's Rangoon and Bangkok selected Indian and second class teak squares.

Also—
 By order of Seth Hurdoowar Kishorilal and on account and at the risk of Hemchand Jaithabhai—
 15 Rangoon Indian teak squares about 6 tons.
 On account and at the risk of Abdulla Ebrahim Mistry—
 10 Wallace's Bangkok Indian teak squares about 10 tons.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 19th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, in the Colaba Railway Station compound, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble topped and plain tables, fancy teapots, rich silk tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, rich silk tapestry, upholstered Chesterfield, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, rich engravings, rich Persian and English carpets, sweet toned Collard and Collard's cottage piano, bronze figures, table ornaments, Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, English refrigerator, ice chest, iron single and double bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, zomda almyrahs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, iron cooking stove, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. H. H. AVRON, Foreman, B. B. and C. I. Railway and other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNCH OF VALUABLE ROUND PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort by order of Zaveri Maneklal Manilal and on account and at the risk of Memon Tayeb Hassam,

1 bunch containing 24 valuable round pearls, about 75 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the pearls taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.
 Auctioneers
 Bombay, 17th March, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS TRUST AND LANDED PROPERTIES AT 7TH KAMATIPURA STREET AND AT CHIMBORE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramdas Damoder, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following properties.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.
 LOT No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the rents and profits of the properties settled upon Trust by an Indenture of Trust, dated 25th December, 1872, made between Kanji Umrey of the one part and Damoder Kanji of the other part.

LOT No. 2.—All the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the landed properties, bearing Street No. 75-81, Kamatipura Bazar Road, and the vacant land behind it: The property bearing Street No. 2-4 at 7th Kamatipura Street and also a property at Chimboire.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
 Auctioneers.
 Bombay, 17th March, 1916.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers.

BENNETT & CO.,
 Bombay, 17th March, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
 Building Street No. 494-496, Case No. 109, Nagdevi Street.
 Building Street No. 69, 60A, Case No. 45, Khandia Street.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 89 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1916, at 2 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

"The biggest and best Serial yet."

"The biggest and best Serial yet."

ALSO SHOWING

1. The Human Bridges. V. Turn. 2. Pathe's Gazette; latest 3. Wiffles puts his foot into it. Comedy 2 parts.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly. POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TWICE NIGHTLY! TO-NIGHT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M. TWICE NIGHTLY!

Maurice E. Bandman presents

THE GREAT GOLDIN!

The World Master of Modern Magic.

GOLDIN is the originator of 90 per cent of the greatest modern illusions. He was the personal friend of H. M. King Edward, and was visited 4 times in 8 nights at the Palace Theatre, London, by his Majesty. The great spectacular pantomime entitled:—

"THE TIGER GOD"

A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "acme" of Scenic Art and Elaborate Illusion written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

At 9-45 p.m.—Rs. 5 to As. 8.

At 6-30 p.m.—Rs. 3 to As. 4. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

SHOWING THIS WEEK

Seventh Instalment

THE BROKEN COIN

Prize drawings—

27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instant
One Class Every Day.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, Tele. No. 1266.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

RE-OPENING OF THE ROOF GARDEN
RESTAURANT ON SATURDAY, THE
18TH MARCH, 1916.

By kind permission of Col. T. W. Bonner and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will play a selected Programme of Music, during and after Dinner till 11 p.m.

Special Dinners will be served at Rs. 5 per head.

A la Carte service will be available as usual.

Drinks will be served at the usual prices.

Tables can be booked in advance.

CHAS. STENGLER,
General Manager,
Taj Mahal Hotel and
Green's Restaurant. 3512

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

will present

On Saturday, 18th March, 1916
At 9 P. M. (S.T.)

AND

On Sunday, 19th March, 1916
At 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)

The Popular New Urdu Sangit Drama

TAJEWAPHA.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

HARB, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

VERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to investors. Investors' references sent on application. Great facility afforded to infrequent customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"BURETT", Bombay

METALS.	
English best Selected Copper unchgd.	\$129
Standard Copper G.M.B.	\$105+2
Copper Brasses	\$146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	67 1/2
Tin Plates L.O. Oke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. U.T.F.	18/9
Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	22 1/2
G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	\$297-0-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Casthouse	23-7-6
FREIGHT.	
Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fina Hard Cure Mar-April.	3/2 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe	
Mar. Paid.	3/7

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 16.

The market to-day opened easier with M. G. Good Branch quoted at Rs. 284 and has remained unchanged throughout the day. There is little enquiry either from the bazaar or from shippers.

Ready cotton is in poor demand. We quote:—
G. Branch 284, April.
F. G. Branch 214, March.
M. G. Branch 224, March.
F. K. Akola 265, May.

MASS. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growth.	Price.	Good Delivery.
M.G. Branch	280	286 Apr. 1916
M.G. Branch	224	224 Jan. 1917
M.G. Branch	224	224 Mar. 1916
M.G. Branch	224	224 Mar. 1916
M.G. Branch	224	224 Mar. 1916
M.G. Branch	224	224 Mar. 1916
M.G. Branch	224	224 Mar. 1916
M.G. Branch	224	224 Mar. 1916
M.G. Branch	224	224 Mar. 1916
M.G. Branch	224	224 Mar. 1916

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery

(Quotations as used by the Committee of the Exchange)

Bombay, March 16th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growth.	Price.	Good Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	225	1/25 Jan. 17

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th March 1916:	
Cotton	20,199 Bales.
Wheat	16,799 cwts.
Linseed	6,066 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,250 "
Groundnuts	5,740 "
Castorseed	4,769 "
Rice	31,427 "
Myrabollams	4,973 "
Cottonseed	4,555 "
Mowraesed	245 "
Gram	6,953 "
Maize	239 "
Barley	239 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 16th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar.	Rail.	Deliv.
Wheat, White Delhi	45 0 0	6 8 6	
Wheat, White Cawnpore	44 8 0	6 8 0	
Wheat, Karachi Bangis	44 0 0	6 7 0	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 14 0	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 11 0	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0	
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 13 0	8 3 0	
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0	
Teelseed, White 75.15	46 0 0		
Teelseed, Gajar 75.50	44 0 0		
Teelseed, Black	39 0 0		
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0	
Groundnuts	44 0 0		
Mowraesed	4 4 0	4 8 0	
Forward.	Rs. a p.		
Wheat April-May	6 3 0		
Linseed May	8 4 0		

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.

Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 3 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 12 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 18 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 24 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 30 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 36 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 42 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 48 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 54 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. 60 m-s. do.	1s. 4 23-32d.

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	26-3-0
Australian Do.	25-14-0
Bombay Do.	25-3-0
English Gold Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-15-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 16.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost steady to-day at yesterday's closing quotations with slight fluctuations.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept slightly weak to-day.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids improved to Rs. 495.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 467 1/2. Standards at Rs. 1,047 1/2, Madhavji at Rs. 1,347 1/2, Central India at Rs. 2,127 1/2, and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,860.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 260, Crescent at Rs. 118 1/2 and Indore-Malwas at Rs. 285.

Simplex kept in demand at Rs. 86 1/2, and Finlays at Rs. 520.

Visakh Cotton ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 355.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 515 and later on at Rs. 520.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 135 1/2 and Deferred closed at Rs. 427 1/2.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 135 1/2 and later on at Rs. 137 1/2.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 57 1/2.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,525.

Business in 3 1/2 per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94 1/2 (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

Calcutta, March 15.

The market for jute mill shares opened very firm and with some excitement in buying, which proceeded briskly, higher prices in many instances being paid. A larger business was transacted during the course of the day and the market closed fully steady. In other directions the market was dull. The following sales took place:—

Coal: Bengal Giridih 12; Burra Dhemo 10-12, 11.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 405 to 407; Auckland (ord) 180 to 184; Barnagore (ord) 307, Belvedere (ord) 303; Budge Budge (ord) 395 to 399 1/2; Clive (ord) 123, 123 1/2, 124; Dalhousie (ord) 250 to 261; Delta (ord) 411, 412; Empire (ord) 32 to 32 1/2, 32 1/2; Fort Gloster (ord) 380 to 386, 391; Gondalpara (ord) 483, 487; Gouropore (ord) 450, 453, 455, 460; Hooghly (ord) 44 1/2, 45, 45 1/2, 45 3/4; Howrah (ord) 222, 223; Kamarhaty (ord) 248 1/2 to 250; Kankarnarrah (ord) 444, 448; Kelvin (ord) 470, 475, 480, 481; Kelvin (prof) 113, 114, 115, s.l.; Kinnison (ord) 565, 566; Lawrence (ord) 253 to 257; National (ord) 1,200; Northbrook (ord) 27 1/2 to 28; Reliance (ord) 214, 215; Soorah (ord) 145 to 151; Standard (ord) 310, 312; Union (ord) 384 to 391.

Tea:—East India 106, 107.

Miscellaneous:—Champanam Sugar 127, 228; Ryam Sugar 13-8; Tithaghar Paper 77, 78.

Government paper, 3 1/2 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-6 to Rs. 81-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-10 to Rs. 81-14.

CALCUTTA, MAR. 16.

The Jute mill scrip again monopolised the market which opened with a very strong inquiry and an extensive business was put through, the prices gradually hardening as the day advanced. The closing rates being the highest of the day. Outside jute mill shares the market was dull. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 12, Burra Dhemo 11, Raneeungee 28/4, 28/6.

Jute:—Alliance Ord 377 to 379 1/2, Auckland Ord 183, 184, 185, Barnagore Ord 307, Belvedere Ord 305 to 308, Budge Budge Ord 400, 403, Clive Ord 124 to 127, 124 1/2, 125 1/2, Dalhousie Ord 254 1/2, 255 1/2, 256 1/2, 257 1/2, Delta Ord 411, 412, Empire Ord 32 1/2, 33 1/2, Fort Gloster Ord 387, 393, 395, Gouropore Ord 497, 500, 505, Hooghly Ord 45 1/2 to 46 1/4, Howrah Ord 225 to 230, Kamarhaty Ord 232 to 235, Kankarnarrah Ord 445 to 450, Kelvin Ord 485 to 490, Kinnison Ord 565, Lawrence Ord 257 to 261, New Central Ord 327, 328, North Brook Ord 28 1/4 to 29 1/4, Reliance Ord 225 to 230, Soorah Ord 156 to 160, Standard Ord 317, Union Ord 400 to 407.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. 6 per cent. prefs 102, Great Eastern Hotel 132, 122 x.d. India General Ord 145, Ryam Sugar 13/12.

Government paper 3 1/2 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81 1/4 to 81 1/6 and small lots were done at Rs. 81 1/10 to 81 1/12.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on February 17th say:—

GOLD.

External movements have been again in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Feb. 10 £12,000 in bar gold.

Feb. 14 £7,000 in bar gold.

Feb. 15 £130,000 in bar gold.

Feb. 16 £482,000 in bar gold.

Feb. 16 £175,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Feb. 10 £100,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

Feb. 10 £38,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

Feb. 10 £50,000 in sovereigns for South America.

Feb. 11 £9,000 in bar gold.

Feb. 11 £61,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Feb. 12 £22,000 in bar gold.

Feb. 14 £13,000 in bar gold.

Have you tried Zymole Trokys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors in submitting the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915 which with a sum of Rs. 9,825-0-0 brought forward from the preceding year's profit and loss account, show a net profit of Rs. 2,50,966-10-2. Out of the said amount, a sum of Rs. 4,596-9-3 has had to be paid to certain shareholders, on account of first dividend on their shares, which was not taken into account or paid to them in the preceding year, and Rs. 48,925-0-0 have been applied towards paying an interim dividend for the six months ending 30th June 1915 at the rate of Rs. 12-3-0 per share (which is equal to 10 per cent per annum). The Directors recommend that out of the balance Rs. 70,000-0-0 be transferred to the Machinery Depreciation Account, Rs. 80,000-0-0 to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 4,000-2-6 to Preliminary Charges Account, Rs. 10,000-0-0 to Construction Charges Account, and Rs. 5,000-0-0 to Commission and Brokerage re-underwriting shares and debentures. Subject to sanction, the balance of Rs. 58,444-14-5 is proposed to be applied as follows:—

Dividend for six months ending 31st December 1915 at Rs. 12-3-0 per share (equal to 10 per cent per annum).	48,925-0-0
Bonus to Mill and Office Staff.	2,007-0-0
Balance to be carried forward to next year's account.	7,512-14-5
	58,444-14-5

From the above figures it will be seen that the Company has earned nearly 30 per cent on its capital, and the prospects for the current year appear to be equally promising, as yarn and cloth have been sold for many months ahead, and cotton has been covered against the same at remunerative prices. Dyes, chemicals, sizing ingredients and other stores have been secured at low prices. The mill buildings and machinery together with cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, etc., have been insured in the sum of Rs. 36,18,000-0-0. Since the last report was made, the following machinery has been added:—100 looms of different makes for trial purposes; 2 Sashing machines; 2 International Winding machines; 1 Second-hand balling press; 1 Second-hand folding machine.

SIND BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

DIFFICULTIES IN COLLECTION OF ASSETS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, March 16.

The progress report of the liquidators appointed by the Court of the Judicial Commissioners of Sind to wind up the Sind Bank Ltd., in bankruptcy, states that the progress made is disappointing and the creditors of the bank are impatiently clamouring for early dividends. But the liquidators when they took on their job they had no idea what they were letting themselves in for. They expected to collect at least one third of the assets (consisting of subscribed share capital not yet called up) by merely issuing notices. They had no idea that they were dealing with a most extraordinary and unbusinesslike liquidation, every debtor of which will compel them to go to court before paying a penny. The liquidators hoped to distribute a substantial dividend within a year. But now the most they hope to realise is one lakh of rupees and it will take more than another year to get that. The shareholders will, in any case, have to pay a further call of Rs. 20 per share at least and the court will be asked to sanction the call. The present cash in hand will not even pay a dividend of two annas in the rupee.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Mar. 13.

KILLED.

Capt. A. F. Henty, Middlesex Regt.

Lieut. D. O. Dodgson, Middlesex Regt.

Lieut. L. Hughes Jones

Lieut. J. A. H. H.

Lieut. J. A. H. H.

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Consignments arriving monthly—as supplied to the Italian, French and British Governments.

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Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth. (10 years' guarantee.)

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By this celebrated Anaesthetic from 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a Sitting (without the slightest pain.)

Latest Successful Treatment of Pyorrhea, etc.

Twenty-two years' Experience in Europe, Asia and America.

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VERY MODERATE FEES.

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LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.	
Yearly	Rs. 15 0 0
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MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.	
Yearly	20 0 0
Half-yearly	11 0 0
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AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL, DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges

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TERMS MODERATE.

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A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 17, 1916.

THE COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council completed its four days' session at a late hour last evening. The outstanding feature of the day's proceedings was the defeat of the Government on the Resolution recommending the increase of the percentage of free studentships in Government high schools to 15 instead of 10. This defeat is instructive, inasmuch as it shows that in spite of the avowed opposition of the Government, the trend of non-official opinion in the Council as to the educational policy of the Government is unequivocal and unmistakable. In fact the non-official view in the Council merely reflected the feelings of grave apprehension among the people in general that, whatever the motives of the Government, their unduly rigorous retrenchment of expenditure on education is impolitic and undesirable and that, at least, the effect of their policy with regard to secondary education in particular is to retard its growth. The defeat of the Government on the Resolution in question makes an analysis of the fate of other resolutions instructive. In all 18 resolutions appeared on the Agenda paper. Of these one recorded the Council's sense of great loss sustained by the sudden and untimely death of Sir Chinubai Madhavlal. Of the remaining seven were withdrawn without any discussion, two were withdrawn after some discussion, one was accepted in its entirety, two were accepted with modification, one was partly accepted, one was carried and four were rejected by a majority of votes. To those which were lost by a majority of votes must be added four resolutions on the Budget.

With regard to these two things need to be borne in mind, firstly, that the trend of the debate on them showed that the non-official members, who can truly be called the representatives of the people, strongly supported them, and, secondly, that they were thrown out by a more or less mechanical majority which included not a few pseudo non-officials. Comment is unnecessary. It is apparent that if measures demanded by a true consideration of the real needs and interests of the people are to be adopted it is necessary that the present constitution of the Councils should be so changed as to secure a substantial elected majority on them.

To return to yesterday's proceedings. There were some resolutions which raised a good deal of discussion. Mr. Sath's reasonable and modest plea for the division between Government and municipalities of revenues from land situated in municipal areas and used for building purposes and for purposes other than agricultural deserved better treatment than it received, having regard to the important functions of municipalities in growing towns and the limited resources at their disposal. The attitude of the Government towards Mr. Kamal's proposal for introducing a non-official majority in advisory excise committees and giving them a substantial voice in the disposal of licenses by the collectors and the power to inspect liquor shops, revealed a distinct want of sympathy with the

efforts of temperance reformers and was calculated to strengthen further the impression that official policy is concerned more to raise as much revenue as possible than to check the alarming increase in the liquor traffic. The two resolutions having important bearings on the growth of primary and secondary education in the Presidency provoked a debate which must give much food for reflection to the public with regard to the educational policy of the Government. Mr. Samarth, in moving his Resolution advocating the reconversion of rural schools into full primary schools, at least in all large villages, pointed out the widespread dissatisfaction that the introduction of the dual standard has evoked and the fact that, by the serious curtailment of the recruiting ground for schools where English is taught, the system has the effect of stunting the intellectual growth of village boys and putting an effective check, at the very source itself, on the normal increase in the number of such boys learning English in this Presidency. He reinforced his contentions by instancing the views of Government revenue officers, which were unequivocal in their criticism of the change. The arguments advanced by Mr. Chaubal and Mr. Sharp were unconvincing, inasmuch as they entirely failed to meet Mr. Samarth's essential point that the effect of Government policy has been disastrous. Mr. Rodda, who followed and spoke very feelingly, gave facts and figures to prove how serious the situation has become. Mr. Sharp vainly attempted to contradict this by stating that the Government schools were not only full but full to overflow. Mr. Rafiuddin in reply pointed out the weakness of this argument by retorting that they were indeed full, but that was because Government closely restricts the number of admissions and that the argument was like slamming the doors of a room and saying that it was full. Every non-official member who spoke on the subject urged upon the attention of the Government the existence of poor students' funds in various parts of the Presidency as a melancholy testimony to the effect of their policy. But Government remained unbending though professedly sympathetic. Mr. Chaubal trotted out the usual plea of financial stringency and the consequent impossibility of sacrificing Rs. 14,000 to meet the demands of poor students. And yet the same Government, without any sting of "financial" conscience, sanctioned the other day, handsome personal allowances and increment of salaries to highly paid officers!

THE INDIAN HEALING ART.

While progressive States like Baroda and Mysore are distinguishing themselves by the development of their administrative resources and the political advancement of their inhabitants, granting them a greater share in their governments, for years past now the little State of Rampur has been known as the munificent patron of learning. It is well known that the Nawab of Rampur is himself a scholar and patron of the erudite, especially those who have distinguished themselves in the ancient sciences of the Arabs as embodied in Arabic literature. That an exhibition of the Vaidic and Unani systems of the healing art should take place at Rampur is quite in keeping with the traditions of the State.

That the majority of Indians who have been trained in the medical art of the West still look back upon the Eastern system of medicine as worthy of encouragement and development shows that there is something more than mere sentiment which impels the educated men of to-day to foster research in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. This was strikingly revealed in the debate which took place in the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday on the Resolution moved by Mir Asad Ali Khan. It is gratifying that Government accepted this Resolution. Many high authorities have joined in paying tribute to the utility of indigenous medicines but unusual interest attaches to the speech which Sir Pardey Lukis made in the course of the debate on Mir Asad's Resolution, on account of the attempts that have recently been made to discredit the practice of these systems. The catholicity of outlook which characterizes Sir Pardey Lukis's appreciation of these systems is an instructive contrast, and constitutes a needed rebuke, to the puerilities of Col. Jackson and Surgeon-General Lyons. There is nothing more hateful and stupid among medical men

than that spirit of trade-unionism, rightly condemned by Sir Pardey Lukis, which leads them "to stigmatize all Vaidic and Hakim as quacks and charlatans." Sir Pardey Lukis gave the best reply to these arrogant critics when he said that he recognized no fixed line of demarcation between the Eastern and the Western systems of medicine. Opinions must differ regarding the efficacy of certain Indian drugs, because, after all, in the administration of medicine we have not progressed much further than when it was said of the physician's art of making men swallow prescriptions, that it was very much like pouring unknown liquids into bottles about which we knew still less. But that there are certain roots and herbs which are specific and cure where Western preparations fail is a matter of experience. In the light of what actually takes place in the numberless villages of India, where still there is undoubted attachment to the older method of medical treatment, we cannot altogether brush aside the pleadings of educated India for a fair trial to the Indian pharmacopoeia. A very temperate and reasoned statement of the case for Indian medicine was placed before the large assembly at the opening of the Hindu University at Benares, by a Bombay authority, Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar I.M.S. (Retd.) The last section of his address was perhaps of more immediate interest, being as it was a reply to Col. Jackson's views expressed before the Legislative Council of Bombay last December. The preceding pages give an outline of the medical history in this country which will interest the general reader. Col. Kirtikar has been at pains to bring together a number of interesting facts and the testimony that he brings forward of accredited authorities to the skill of Indians in matters medical demands emphasis. From Sir John Strachey's work on India we learn that "surgery is an art for which natives of India have a great aptitude; many of the native surgeons are extremely skilful and have often performed difficult operations in a manner that would not discredit surgeons of London and Paris. The best result of English education in India is seen in the native surgeons." Surely, Indians would not have blossomed forth into dexterous practical anatomists if the science of surgery were an exotic transplanted from the West. Similarly, the different sciences connected with medicine, which are specialised in our day, were studied as one art by the ancients in India. The textbooks of Indian medicine are still there and though they may not always contain matter relating to the subject proper throughout their pages, there is double proof that these subjects of the highest importance to living man were investigated, without prejudice, and with boldness and a desire for grasping the unknown which would astonish even the Westerner. Dr. Kirtikar is justifiably proud of the number of young men who have passed under him and whom he mentions as distinguishing themselves in the various branches of medicine, all of whom presumably would stand by India's native healing art where it does not lend itself to charlatanism. In the field of bacteriology are Prof. W. F. Survekar and Dr. Ramchandra Rao and in surgery Bhajekar Chitole and in research work he unhesitatingly singles out his esteemed young pupil Dr. Tarkhad. Special aptitude for original bacteriological work in microscopical examination has been shown by Dr. V. L. Mankar who has been appointed by the Mysore Government as Civil Surgeon, Bangalore.

The brief resumé of medical progress in India in Col. Kirtikar's brochure provides matter for reflection such as, that, though the Calcutta Medical College was established as far back as 1835, till quite recently no medical graduate of the Calcutta University was appointed to any of the professional chairs of that institution. When men of European repute like Profs. Bose and Ray have stood up for the ancient Hindu sciences connected with medicine, it would be idle to denounce them as absolute quackery. And admitting fully the necessity of distinguishing impoverished impostors, trading on the credulity of the rural population, from men of science, it would be neither reason nor recognition of science uncritically to condemn the claims of the older representatives of the healing art in India. Indians are grateful for the honest attempts on the part of many European physicians to test, for instance, the efficacy of the specifics for snake-bite and the deadly fevers of the marshy plains in the Ganges delta; and where legitimate appreciation is accorded to their search for truth by Indian men of science, the latter's plea for a fair chance to ancient exponents of Indian sciences carries weight. It is particularly gratifying that the author has nowhere sought to diminish the value of the work done in India by his British colleagues and predecessors. Before chloroform and other anaesthetics were introduced into India, hypnosis was the prevalent method, and the great success which attended the operations performed by Dr. James Esdaile (1800-59) is ascribed by Col. Kirtikar to the knowledge he obtained from the Yogis of India. It would be interesting to know whether this claim can be established for the fascinating science, since it is uncontested that James

Esdaile performed over 250 painless operations reducing his patients to a hypnotic trance, and that he was put to a severe test by the then Deputy-Governor of Bengal and yet the percentage of mortality in his cases was found not to exceed 5.5. It is desirable not to lay too much stress on the marvellous in the accounts of the cures effected by ancient methods. On the other hand, it would be unfair not to take account of discoveries, such as those of the existence of medical jurisprudence and the instructions for the post-mortem examinations, which are to be found, for example, in Kautilya Artha Shastra of Chanakya, the minister of Chandra Gupta who ruled in India in the fourth century.

Notes of the Day.

The Health of the City.

Neither small-pox nor plague show any signs of abatement in Bombay and in consequence the general death-rate is steadily mounting up week after week. Last week it stood at 43.21, the total number of deaths reported being 814, as against 736 of the week previous. Small-pox registered 182 attacks and 84 deaths as compared with 141 attacks and 63 deaths of the week before. Plague also registered a similar increase, there being 126 attacks and 115 deaths during the week, against 89 attacks and 65 deaths of the week previous. In the corresponding week of 1915 there were only 17 deaths from small-pox and 14 from plague. The mortality from other principal diseases occurred as follows: Phthisis 27, other diseases of the respiratory system 269, tubercular diseases 15, and measles 17. The total number of live births during the week was 361, 32 still-births and 3 premature births being also registered.

Deccan Sardars and the Elections.

In our issue of the 7th instant, referring to the practice that has come into vogue since 1909 of insisting upon the personal appearance of the Deccan Sardars before the Collector or Political Agent to sign the voting papers for the Council elections, we observed that the practice did not obtain prior to 1909, and was only subsequently brought into existence by Mr. Roper, the then Agent for the Sardars. We regret that we should have made this statement, as it does not correctly indicate the real circumstances. In justice to Mr. Roper, it should be explained that these Sardars, in common with other electors, are required to attend before attesting officers by reason of rule 7 of schedule III to the Election Regulations which were made by the Governor-General of India with the approval of the Secretary of State under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. Hence, Mr. Roper had no choice in the matter.

Suppressing M. Clemenceau.

The mail papers throw some light on the circumstances attending the suppression, for a week, of M. Clemenceau's paper, "L'Homme Enchaîné," reported by Reuter, the other day. M. Clemenceau had recently taken a strong line against M. Poincaré and M. Briand, whom he haled with greater hatred than that he bears towards the Huns. Publicists like M. Charles Humbert, and the Socialist leader, M. Renaudel, have vehemently criticised Briand Government on public grounds,—the mismanagement over munitions and so on. Whereas criticisms on this score were prompted by patriotic motives, M. Clemenceau appears to have put a lot of personal venom in his whole attitude on the policy of the Government, and latterly he widened the range of his attacks so as to include General Joffre and the military conduct of the campaign! As for the Briand Government, nothing was too strong by way of denunciation. Indeed, according to M. Clemenceau, the thing to do is to scrap the Government, President, Premier and all, and replace them by a Committee de Salut Public, which latter again should be under some impossible superman,—some unknown Bonaparte. It is not to be wondered that these lucubrations find an echo in sections of the British press. The search for a small minority of three or four supermen, instead of 22 humdrum politicians, goes on as merrily in England as in France. It is only in India that we remain content with humdrum officials!

A Newspaper Duel.

A not very edifying dispute took place in mail week between "The Times" and "The Westminster Gazette." The former was very angry with the latter's allusions to its policy of concentrating public attention on the larger issues of the air. "The Westminster" accused "The Times" of "deliberately encouraging the Germans to continue their attacks in the belief that they are really alarming this country and weakening its spirit." "The Westminster" then quoted in support of its charge a version of an article which a German paper

had fathered on "The Times." This "The Times" castigated as "diabolical journalism," and proceeded to declare that the "Westminster Gazette" had tried to prevent Great Britain from going to war with Germany in 1914. So late as August 3rd, on the very afternoon when Sir Edward Grey was pointing in an almost unanimous House of Commons to the impossibility of running away from our obligations of honour and interest the "Westminster Gazette" said "The Times" was publishing a statement by the notorious Baron Kuhlman urging the maintenance of British neutrality. Unfortunately for "The Times," however, the "Westminster" was able to point out that the same telegram was published by all the other evening journals, including those under Lord Northcliffe's control!

The Cost of the War.

The Ninth Vote of Credit for the prosecution of the war, which the Prime Minister made on February 21st was, of course, the biggest grant ever made by the House of Commons. It was for £240,000,000, or £20,000,000 in excess of its predecessor, which at the time constituted a record. The total now sanctioned reaches the gigantic sum of £2,082,000,000. The following table showing the nine grants made since the war began will be of interest for reference:—

1914-15.	
1914—(1) Aug. 6	£100,000,000
(2) Nov. 15	225,000,000
1915—(3) March 1	37,000,000
Total	£232,000,000
1915-16.	
1915—(4) March 1	£250,000,000
(5) June 15	250,000,000
(6) July 29	150,000,000
(7) Sept. 15	250,000,000
(8) Nov. 11	400,000,000
1916—(9) Feb. 21	129,000,000
Total	£1,429,000,000
1916-17.	
1916—(9) February 21	£200,000,000
Grand total up to date	£2,082,000,000

An Extraordinary Bullet Wound.

In the current issue of the "Indian Medical Gazette," Capt. C. H. Reinhold, I.M.S., relates the following remarkable case of a bullet wound in which an Indian soldier literally escaped by a hair's-breadth from fatal injury and, as a fact, was little worse for the adventure. He writes:

No. 4647, Havildar P. K., 56th Rifles, F.F., was wounded in the trenches in France on 18th September 1915, in the day time. The injury was an absolute bull's-eye through the face and out at the back of the neck, and was indicated by a red bull's-eye. He was not rendered unconscious, and was seen only shortly after, by the regimental doctor, Lieutenant Baker, I.M.S. He was transferred the same day to the ambulance where a detailed examination was made, which has led to the report.

There was a small entrance wound just beneath the bridge of the nose in the middle line, and a small exit wound at the back of the neck, to the left of the middle line, and just internal to the sub-occipital lymphatic gland. At first some doubt was cast on the possibility of these two wounds being connected with each other. The man's general condition was good, and he was not much shocked; he spoke as though he had "a potato in his mouth," but an examination of the fauces disclosed no injury to the palate. Next morning, however, the diagnosis was confirmed, for during the night he vomited two or three times, large quantities of dark blood, which had evidently trickled down his pharynx and been swallowed; further, we could now see tags of oedematous naso-pharyngeal mucous membrane hanging down.

An astringent nasal-douche was quickly relieved any symptoms from the blocked nasal air passages, and on the 20th he was fit for transfer to the clearing station and from there on the following day by ambulance train to the Base. After a few days he was evacuated to England complaining of nothing, and with both entrance and exit wounds cleanly healed.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—How to employ our veterans on their discharge is a problem requiring our serious consideration. With commendable prescience the British Government is contemplating a scheme whereby the discharged soldiers will be allowed a gratuitous entry into a military agricultural colony. Here they would cultivate the freeholds, breed cattle and combine science with practice. To provide up-to-date instruments, workshops would be established and the services of the agricultural graduates would be requisitioned to initiate the colonists into the rudiments of scientific farming. The soldiers would thus learn the use of dung, night-soil, and various forms of rubbish as fertilisers, to improve the breed of cattle, to treat animal and plant diseases by means of biological appliances and technique and to apply the cooperative principle to agriculture. There are above a hundred million acres of uncultivated land in India, and it is difficult to conceive a scheme so productive of enduring good to our soldiers as the present plan of co-operative colonies. Such model farms would do more for scientific agriculture than any means human ingenuity might devise. There can be no doubt about the success of this experiment. The military service is well-adapted in many of its elements for the adoption of an associative industrial organisation. The barrack is already a military communitarian building; the mess of a regiment is a common meal, very little differing from that instituted by that most military of law-givers, Lycurgus. Even the discipline which has been regarded for destruction would be highly serviceable for production. The soldier knows the power of simultaneous exertion, of united number of simultaneous exertion, of co-operative effort. The associative principle was seen at its best in the splendid success which attended the stake, Rappite, and Zorait communities of North America in the fifties of the nineteenth century. I submit this plan of military agricultural colonies with a prayer that it might receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government.—Yours, etc.

RESHVAL L. OZA.

Marwari's Bungalow Matunga, 7th Mar.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.LATEST VERDUN
PHASE.CONCENTRATED EFFORT
ON SMALL FRONT.ITALIANS CAPTURE STRONG
REDOUBT.SENSATIONAL FALL IN VALUE OF
MARK.

A further sensational fall in the value of the German mark is recorded in America, reflecting neutral opinion on Germany's military and financial position.

West of the Meuse bombardment with heavy shells was redoubled against the positions from Bethincourt to Cumieres. The Germans in the afternoon launched a very strong attack in this sector, but were generally repulsed on the whole front with great losses.

It is reported from different sources that a Russo-Rumanian convention has been concluded, Russia ceding part of Bessarabia.

Starving Bedouins in Egypt are surrendering and the British were to occupy Sollum on Tuesday.

In spite of torrential rains and fog, the Italians have had a considerable measure of success at several points, notably in the San Martino district.

Austria has recalled her Minister at Lisbon and the Portuguese Minister in Vienna has been handed his passports.

M. Tufekschief, the instigator of the Turco-Bulgarian agreement, was murdered in Sofia on March 10th.

Large consignments of hospital stores and comforts have been shipped to Basra and more are being shipped this week, by the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CADELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

The "Gazette" announces that Colonel Cadell, Indian Army, is promoted temporary Brigadier-General.

LORD AND LADY CHELMSFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford reached with their Majesties at Buckingham Palace to-day.

THE FINANCIAL WAR BAROMETER.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL FALL IN GERMAN MARK.

STRONG ATTACK ON THE
MEUSE.REPULSED WITH GREAT
LOSSES.NUMEROUS AIR FIGHTS ROUND
VERDUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 15.

The communiqué says west of the Meuse bombardment with heavy shells was redoubled against our positions from Bethincourt to Cumieres.

The Germans in the afternoon launched a very strong attack in this sector but were generally repulsed on the whole front with great losses. They gained a footing only at two points in our trenches, between Bethincourt and Morthomme.

Artillery was active East of the Meuse and in the Woivre, but there was no infantry action.

North of St. Mihiel our batteries bombarded large enemy hutments and caused a great fire at the station and magazine at Lamarche, in the Woivre.

We shelled an enemy column north-east of Delme, Lorraine. Both artilleries were very active in the Vosges. We executed successful coups-de-main at Stosswehr and Carspach.

The Germans north of the Aisne made three unsuccessful attempts to penetrate our trenches at Bois des Buttes.

Our artillery in Argonne effectively bombarded railways, roads and defences in the Montfaucon-Avoourt region.

Eleven French aeroplanes dropped forty two heavy bombs on the station at Briouilles. There were numerous fights in the air in the region of Verdun, and three German aeroplanes were seen to fall in the enemy lines.

A French machine was attacked by four German aeroplanes. It fought them, brought one down and returned safely.

NO FURTHER ATTACK.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 15.

A communiqué says: West of the Meuse the Germans made no further attack.

A French counter-attack between Bethincourt and Cumieres with grenades and bayonet retook a portion of the elements and trench occupied by the enemy towards Hill 265.

We hold Bethincourt, the Morthomme Hill, the southern edge of the Cumieres Wood and the village of Cumieres.

Bombardment continued intensely on the whole sector and was energetically answered by our batteries.

There was only an intermittent cannonade east of the Meuse and in Woivre.

LATEST PHASE OF VERDUN.

STRUGGLE FOR AN "EMBARRASSING
POSITION."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 15.

A semi-official statement says the enemy's whole effort yesterday at Verdun was directed against a narrow front of the three miles between Bethincourt and Cumieres, dominated by Morthomme Hill.

The conquest of this singularly embarrassing position necessarily tempted German tactical ambition.

The action continues at two points in the trenches where the Germans gained a footing which are scarcely half-mile apart and probably we have already retaken them.

GERMANY'S LONGING FOR
PEACE.VERDUN OFFENSIVE: AN ATTEMPT TO
END THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROTTERDAM, March 15.

A neutral who has arrived from Berlin says that the people are convinced that the Verdun offensive is an attempt to end the war.

Officers say openly that Germany cannot endure much longer if trench warfare continues. Soldiers are no longer idols of the public.

It is impossible to exaggerate the longing for peace. If Verdun is not captured it will be the most terrible blow that Germany has suffered hitherto.

VERDUN HAVOC.

GERMANS' GHASTLY EXPERIENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 15.

The remnants of the German regiments smashed at Verdun, have arrived in Belgium to recuperate. Many have made a dash

THE GERMAN MARK.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL
DELINE.WORLD'S PERCEPTION OF COMING
COLLAPSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, March 15.

There has been another sensational decline in marks to 71 7/8ths.

The "New York Herald" says that continued decline despite the efforts of German financiers artificially to check it, reveals the world's perception of Germany's impending financial and military collapse.

ATTESTED MARRIED MEN.

SECOND CALL POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

It is stated that the second call to married men has been postponed. The date is not fixed.

RECRUITING DEBATE IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

In the House of Lords in a recruiting debate Lord Derby said it was obvious that there must be exceptions to the rule that single men must go first but he was convinced that the new Cabinet Committee was doing its best to make available for the army all superfluous single men in the country. Munition workers were on a different footing because it would be fatal to disorganise munition works at present.

RECRUITING IN CANADA.

MODIFIED CONSCRIPTION FAVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, March 15.

Speaking in the Senate Lord Shaughnessy stated that many recruiting leagues favoured a modified form of conscription.

WITH THE BRITISH.

YPRES TRENCHES SUCCESSFULLY
BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that the enemy exploded two mines south of the La Bassée Canal and near Neuve Chapelle, respectively. One did some damage to a portion of a small salient.

We successfully bombarded enemy trenches north of Ypres.

Our grenadiers and machine gunners last night drove off enemy working parties. There was considerable hostile artillery activity west of Lens.

AIR DEFENCE OF LONDON.

COMPLETE ON AGREED SCALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.

In the Commons, referring to the air defence of London, Mr. Tennant said it was now complete on the agreed scale which was being applied to the provinces but the standard of air defence would be continually improved. The supply of aeroplanes was now satisfactory. British high-power engines were coming forward and would produce an immediate and marked improvement. We were now producing as many pilots each month as were mobilised at the outbreak of the war, and they would be largely increased in the future.

He paid a tribute to the Territorials in all theatres of the war and to sanitary corps and hospital staffs. He read a message from Sir Douglas Haig saying that the men were so comfortably provided for that they were good in heart and health and confident of victory (cheers) and the men realised what they owed to the navy.

to escape into Holland. They say their experiences have been ghastly. It was impossible to organise a regular transport of the wounded or reinforcements. A great deal of material has gone to Verdun from Belgium.

GERMAN PLANS AFTER VERDUN
FRUSTRATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—
The "Secolo" learns from Swiss sources that the Germans planned to follow up the anticipated Verdun victory by an offensive at another point. Units intended for that offensive were all used at Verdun.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

STRONG REDOUBT CAPTURED.

TORRENTIAL RAIN AND FOG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Mar. 15.

The communiqué says on the Isonzo front, in spite of torrential rain and fog, Italian infantry delivered successful attacks at several points, notably in the San Martino district, where, after a rapid and violent artillery preparation, they carried a strong redoubt with the bayonet, capturing the defenders.

South-east of San Martino we captured an important pivot defence. We took altogether 254 prisoners and two machine-guns.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN CONVEN-
TION.

RUSSIA CEDES PART OF BESSARABIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, March 16.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—
London, March 13.—It is reported from different sources that a Russo-Rumanian convention has been concluded, Russia ceding part of Bessarabia.

An Italian wireless quotes Bucharest messages stating that Rumania has seized for the army's use cereals recently sold to Germany.

TURCO-BULGARIAN
AGREEMENT.

INSTIGATOR MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 14.

A telegram from Constantinople says the Bulgarian politician M. Tufekschief, the principal instigator of the Turco-Bulgarian Agreement, was murdered in Sofia on March 10th.

THE DANUBE INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Mar. 14.

Rumania is enquiring into the arrest by Bulgarians of the commander of Rumanian guards at Corabia, when on a tour of inspection of the Danube.

MR. ASQUITH PASSES A GOOD NIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

Mr. Asquith passed a good night.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Civil Service Estimates show a decrease of a million and half sterling.

MILITARY AWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 15.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards:—
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDERS:—
Captains S. E. Aphorpe, 96th. Berar Infantry and A. H. Jukes, 9th Gurkhas.
MILITARY CROSS:—
Captain H. G. Goldfrap, 103rd. Maharattas. Lieutenant W. A. Hines, 103rd. Maharattas. E. C. Staples, 11th Rajputs. Second-Lieutenant J. P. Wood, Indian Army Reserve.

THE DUTCH LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.

The Dutch Lower House has adopted a war loan of ten millions sterling.

NO PREMIUM BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. McKenna stated that Government had decided not to issue premium bonds.

"SLINGSBY BABY" CASE LOST ON
APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—
"Slingsby Baby" has lost its case on appeal.

CHEERFUL NEWS FROM
EGYPT.

SOLLUM TO BE OCCUPIED.

DEMORALISED BEDOUINS
SURRENDERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.

An official telegram from Cairo states that Major-General Pezzani will occupy Sollum to-day. The Arab camp at Mheid is reported to be unoccupied and no opposition is expected.

The Bedouins who joined Sayed Ahmed are demoralised and are suffering greatly from hunger and disappointment. Sheikh Zawet has surrendered.

The headman of the Awladali tribe is asking for pardon. Starving Bedouins with their families are flocking into our lines for food and shelter, having been robbed and ill-treated by Tripolitan Bedouins brought into Egyptian territory by Sayed Ahmed.

PORTUGAL AND GERMANY.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.

In the Commons Sir Edward Grey justified Portugal's requisitioning of German ships. He stated that at the beginning of the war Portugal declared that in no circumstances would she disregard the duties of her ancient alliance with Britain.

Germany, who charged Portugal with breach of neutrality, had herself violated Anglo and attempted to stir up a rebellion in Portuguese East Africa.

Sir Edward Grey added that Portugal might rest assured that Britain and the Allies would render all assistance to their gallant coadjutor.

AUSTRIA AT WAR WITH PORTUGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.

A telegram from Geneva states that Austria has recalled her Minister at Lisbon and handed his passports to the Portuguese Minister in Vienna.

GERMAN SHIPS IN BRAZIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

Reuter learns that Germany will not negotiate regarding the German ships in Brazil, of which there are thirty.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION
TO MEXICO.

TWO YEARS' CAMPAIGN PREDICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Mar. 15.

Military experts predict a two years' campaign in Mexico. They anticipate that thousands of troops will desert Carranza to fight against the Americans. They point out that 12,000 American troops are already mobilised on the border, and probably the whole mobile army of 25,000 will eventually be engaged. Villa is reported to be retiring to the mountains where he will employ guerrilla tactics.

FULL STRENGTH OF U. S. ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 15.

The House of Representatives, with one dissentient, has passed a joint resolution authorising the President to bring the regular army to its full strength of 120,000.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO

TRANSFER OF CONTROL TO BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

A meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply Company passed a resolution by a majority of 80,000 in favour of the transfer of control to Bombay.

Sir Charles Ollivant, presiding, said the board felt that the interests of the Company were likely to suffer by the transfer, consequently they could not take the initiative in recommending the proposal.

Mr. Turner, proposing the transfer, said it would save £17,000 sterling in income-tax alone.

LORD CURZON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

Lord Curzon is progressing slowly.

RECENT FIGHTING IN
MESOPOTAMIA

EIGHT MILES FROM KUT.

ENEMY COMPLETELY SURPRISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 16.

The following message dated the 13th March has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

On the morning of March 8th after a night march our troops approached the extreme right of the enemy's position at Sind on the right bank of the Tigris. Our force marched in three columns. A group consisting of two of these columns was directed on a point facing the Dejalish redoubt stronghold, flanking the Turkish position on the south-east, while the third had as its objective a point east of the same redoubt. Our artillery on both flanks opened a simultaneous fire soon after daylight.

At first the shells burst over the redoubt and in the Turkish camp the same stampede of horses and transport animals was witnessed as occurred in our attack on the El Hannah position on February 22. These came in for punishment from our guns which also punished the troops advancing in close order across the open to reinforce the position.

That the surprise of the enemy was complete was shown by the fires in the Arab encampments through which we passed silently in the false dawn when nearing the Turkish position. For hours nothing was heard in the inky darkness save the howl of the jackal and the cry of fighting geese. The column came upon the abandoned Turkish trenches, made a circuit and came into direct line again without a hitch.

At five in the morning a flash of Townsend's guns at Kut, but eight miles distant was a comforting assurance of the correctness of the line. Daylight revealed that each column had reached its exact objective at the exact time.

A series of attacks were delivered during the day but the position was held in great strength and none of these reached their objective. The return of the force to the main camp on the 9th was uninterrupted save by distant artillery fire. These operations were carried out in a waterless country and the troops were dependent on the rations and water they carried in addition to their full equipment, extending tools and extra supply of ammunition. The nights were cold, the days torrid with sultry heat, yet thus heavily laden marching and fighting over a space of 48 hours without rest displayed the highest qualities of courage, tenacity and endurance.

RED CROSS HELP IN
MESOPOTAMIA.LARGE CONSIGNMENTS BEING
SHIPPED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Joint Committee of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem have during the past fortnight been in close touch with the India Office and War Office with reference to the provision of further Red Cross help in Mesopotamia. Large consignments of hospital stores and comforts have already been shipped to Basra and more are being despatched this week.

Among goods already sent are an ample supply of dressings, ten thousand square yards of wire mosquito netting and ice making machines.

The Committee has also sent to the Gulf shallow-draught river boats for the Tigris and further suitable boats are being transferred from the Mediterranean.

COMMISSIONER PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

Mr. Riddale, Vice-Chairman of the Red Cross Committee, has just returned from Salonika, where he has been the Committee's commissioner. He leaves on Thursday as commissioner in Mesopotamia, and is proceeding to India in the Kaiser-i-Hind.

The Committee is officially informed that as regards recent operations, the General Officer Commanding has reported that he is extremely satisfied with arrangements for the wounded in the field and their removal.

All wounded in the fighting on the eighth were collected by the night of the ninth, and all requiring transference to the general or base hospitals were despatched down stream by the eleventh.

THE SPIRIT OF CHITORE.

THE DOGRAS' GALLANTRY.

(By Eye-Witness.)
TIGRIS BANK, Feb. 19.

"The first thing we know of that trench," a subaltern was telling me, "was when the Turkey-cock blazed off into us at 300 yards. Thank heaven, our fellows were the advance guard."

I smiled at the subaltern's conceit in his own men. Every British officer in the Indian Army, worthy of his salt, swears by his own peculiar brand of sepoy. It is a pleasing trait and an essential one. For it is the sworn confraternity between the British and Indian officer, and the strong tie that binds the sepoy to his sahib, which have given the Indian Army its tradition and prestige. Chance had thrown me among these north-country Rajputs when I had ever done in years of peace. Everybody knows how they left Rajputana before the Mahomedans conquered the country and so never bowed to the yoke, how they fought their way north, cut out their own little

(Continued on page 8.)

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

MEASURES FOR AMELIORATION

GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE

MR. DADABHOY'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Dadabhoi's resolution that measures be devised for the amelioration of the conditions of the depressed classes, was withdrawn, after Sir Reginald Cradock had promised that the Government of India would ask the local Governments to see what more could be done with regard to this question.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir William Clark presiding. There were no interruptions.

Mr. Dadabhoi moved that measures be devised with a view to the amelioration of the conditions of the depressed classes, and that as a preliminary step the Local Governments and Administrations be invited to formulate schemes with due regard to local conditions.

Mr. Dadabhoi gave a statistical account of the divisions of classes, castes and tribes who came within the scope of his resolution and said that the reclamation of the vast number of men known as untouchables ought to be the chief concern of the Government of India. If India was to make sound progress as a whole the moral and material condition of people in the lowest rungs could not surely be neglected and regarded with benevolent indifference. Though education was slowly making up to the grim realities of the situation, the amount of prejudice was still great. The policy of the Government, if there had been any, had been one of drift. More accurately speaking the whole administration in relation to these unfortunate classes was marked by absence of a definite policy. Mr. Dadabhoi next gave an account of what had been done in the United States, England, France and the Philippines to reclaim the degraded classes, the vagrants, the tramps and criminals and said the story was everywhere the same, enlightenment and advancement. But in India it was quite different. After giving a vivid account of many disabilities under which these unfortunate men lived and worked, Mr. Dadabhoi pleaded for prompt, vigorous and sympathetic action on the part of the Government and suggested that education was the chief need which to be effective and practicable, could only be imparted to them after they had been removed to and settled in farm colonies. The organisation of these colonies would do more for them than mere establishment of elementary schools. Some special scheme of education must be evolved which would combine the advantages of cheapness, attractiveness and accessibility. He next suggested that the object should be to help the material prosperity of the depressed classes and to secure its official recognition by appointment of deserving members as local members to local bodies and other official committees and in exceptional cases by bestowal of honours. Next in importance to education was the encouragement of industries among these men. In conclusion he said that with a liberal system of grants-in-aid the object could be attained at a minimum of cost and Government could further reduce the cost by attracting private benefactions on behalf of the depressed classes.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis who followed Mr. Dadabhoi, said that he had full sympathy with the resolution though he did not wholly agree with the mover in his exaggerated picture of the treatment of the depressed classes by the higher classes. Yet, he thought their conditions of life must be systematised. The whole tendency of modern civilisation was to equalise the treatment of all classes based on sterling merit.

DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT.

Mr. Ramu Rayanagar in supporting the resolution remarked that the Government in reply to one of his own questions, had refused to show the members of these classes any special consideration in matter of appointments to even low-paid offices. But that position pointed to no hope of progress. Hence a change was necessary. These were subjected to treatment which was, to say the least, disgraceful for no fault but of their birth. The ancient "Shastras" did not countenance these, witness the mixing of Rama with Guha and the raising of the whole tribe of Konkani fishermen to Brahminhood. There were today societies like the Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj and Theosophical Society doing what they could to reduce the evils, but the problem ought not to be left alone to the slow process of the humanising influence of time.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee said he sympathised with the object of the resolution. Whatever objection there was with the form or wording of the recommendation conveyed in the resolution they welcomed the resolution. The depressed classes could not be discarded and they must take their share in the onward march. Mr. Banerjee rebuked Mr. Dadabhoi for attacking Hindu civilisation which the speaker maintained was a fabric on which the present wonderful social system was built. The problem

was entirely social or domestic as he would like to say and the Government rightly refrained from interfering with it. He alluded to the Mamasudra problem in Bengal and detailed what had been done so far in that province. He welcomed the idea that the Government should assist the people in this movement.

Mr. Claude Hill sympathised with the object of the resolution but said Hindus would be well able to take care of themselves under the leadership of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee against the attacks levelled against them by the mover. He defended the Local Governments and strongly repudiated the charge of indifference brought against them and alluded to the excellent work of reclamation of criminal tribes which were carried out in Bombay. He thought appointment of a committee to lay down a uniform policy for all India was open to serious objection as local conditions differed so widely. The speaker referred to the excellent work done by the Servants of India Society to improve the economic condition of the depressed classes in Bombay city and hoped that the Society would extend their activity to other parts.

Mr. M. S. Das suggested that the resolution be modified for reclamation of criminal tribes and spoke at length on the reclamation of criminal tribes.

Mr. Hudson spoke briefly on the resolution and said that in the Panchnahals there were schools for Bhis which had Bhis masters and there were special schools for Bhargis and all inspectors had instruction to look to the individual case of pupils.

Roy Sita Nath Roy while supporting the resolution pointed out the difference between the depressed and other classes in Bengal which was not so marked as in Southern India.

Mr. Lionel Davidson defended the Madras Government and emphasised that the allegation of a policy of drift was groundless. He also said Mr. Dadabhoi's figures were not up to date. The speaker stated that the Madras Government had steadily kept in view the depressed classes problems in the Education, Judicial and Forest Departments and detailed at length what had been done in the Madras Presidency.

MR. MALAVIYA'S PROTEST.

Mr. Malaviya protested against the manner in which some resolutions were considered in this Council. What one would not say in private conversation because they would be considered discourteous, were being said here. What Mr. Dadabhoi said regarding the attitude of the Hindu community in this matter was something like this. He (the speaker) was not an apologist of the evils under which that community was suffering. But all he contended was that in this matter other communities and peoples were not free, even an advanced nation like the English were not exempt from them. It was not, he considered, within the province of any one member of this Council to lecture to the people on their social disabilities. It was legislation and matters relating to legislation alone that should be considered here, otherwise members other than those that brought forward such resolutions were in a very awkward position. Mr. Dadabhoi's speech contained a string of generalisations and wholly lost sight of the better side of these things. He, the speaker, was also of opinion that the mover might have been more just to the Government. The Local Governments have for decades been endeavouring to promote the education of these people. He himself had once a "Chamar" fellow pupil and he and all his Hindu friends had extended to this Chamar all the cordiality that they could command. Conditions were changing and were bound to change and education was a great solvent in removing the disabilities of these classes. He was one with Mr. Dadabhoi in wishing for vigorous proceeding with this. But that did not mean there was any need for a new policy. The Government have been alive to the needs of the country in this direction. The question was social and religious in character partly and it was partly or even wholly that we should look to education to solve this problem. The Government had been offering to every son and every daughter of India education and if one community took more advantage of it than another it was because there were different factors at work. What was needed and what should be insisted upon was that there should be no impediment placed in the way of pupils of any class or community acquiring education. He would like even to give them special facilities. There was no need for a committee of the kind advocated for but there was a great need for money. After all as Lord Curzon had put it, the question of education in India was a question of funds.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Sir Reginald Cradock in speaking on behalf of the Government observed that the Government of India and the Local Governments had always been ready to befriend and help the poor and the depressed to whatever caste or race they might belong. Mr. Dadabhoi had clubbed together in his scheme various castes and classes each of which required different treatment from what was accorded to the rest. He had also accused the Government with being apathetic to their cause and with following but a negative policy of drift. In defending the Government of India his work had been greatly lightened by the speeches of members who had gone before him. While he approved very generally of the objects held in view, he did not think the scheme suggested was good. There were first of all the criminal tribes. The work of dealing with these was one of winning them from their present ways and of finding a peaceful means of livelihood for them and the Salvation Army and the Government were doing a good deal in this direction. It was not sufficient simply to hunt these down under the Criminal Tribes Act. These means would not make them peaceful or honest citizens. The efforts of Mr. Sharp in the Bombay Presidency, were being slowly crowned with success and he was turning a class of plunderers and vagrants into steady cultivators and mill hands.

Sir Reginald thought that Mr. Sharp's and the Salvation Army's work in this direction held out bright hopes for the future. Zeal, he it even religious zeal, was necessary in a work of this kind and a mere stolid official could not do much. The Punjab Government had submitted a scheme but it had to be postponed owing to financial demands and Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces were strenuously doing their share of the work. With regard to the second class, namely the submerged classes whose position in life was due only to poverty, the problem was one of diffusion of wealth and no committee could achieve this. With development in agriculture and manufactures and with the general progress of the people these must also better their position. The third class was that of the aborigines and Mr. Hudson had already dealt with the Bhis. He himself had worked among them and he was of opinion that they had to face a new source of danger when dealing with them. Apart from their being altogether divided off from the depressed classes, including as they did among them even Feudatory Chiefs, there were in them qualities of true sons of nature, qualities like patience, honesty and truth and whenever they were brought into contact with a new outside civilization degradation began to set in. All the same the Government were not unmindful of the claims as these had on them as was shown by their land enactments. He considered it as a matter of especial value that nowadays the aboriginal tribes who were originally wild and shy asked for new schools to be opened out for them. There was also occasionally temperance movement going on amongst them. The troubles of the last class of people, the untouchables, were more social and religious than economic. It was no doubt true that the educated community were trying to do their duty by these but we should remember that most of the latter lived in villages and there their neighbours were not educated as their fellowmen in cities and towns were. He for one, being one who had worked among them, had sometimes to deal with the problems on the spot and often he was successful in commending to the favour of the wealthier and high caste men of the villages the case of their depressed classes brethren. The matter was one, however, which must take time. The Government went near to the problem as in railways and judicial courts. But they could not go nearer still owing to social and religious factors. He was of opinion that the neighbours of these classes had it in their power to depress or elevate them. All things considered he would be prepared to ask the Government to state what they had been doing till now on this matter and also to state what they intended to do hereafter. But more than that he could not go towards meeting the wishes of the mover.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

After Sir Reginald Cradock had spoken Mr. Dadabhoi replied that it was no pleasure to him to bring the resolution before the Council. He had waited long for champions of public liberty and public culture like his distinguished friends Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to take up the question in Council. Mr. Banerjee interrupting said they were doing all they could in Bengal with regard to this question. Mr. Dadabhoi proceeding said he was sorry nobody took up this question in the Imperial Council during the six years that he was in the Imperial Council. He asserted that the Bombay Government ought not to have left the question of amelioration to the Hindu community, the persecutors of the depressed classes. In view of the assurance given by the Home Member that the Government of India would ask the Local Governments to see what more could be done with regard to this question, he withdrew the resolution. The Council adjourned to the 20th instant.

MONDAY'S AGENDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

At next Monday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the business will include the introduction and disposal of Government Bills to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act and the Presidency Bank Act. Pandit Malaviya's resolution urging the abolition of the Indian indentured labour system will also be discussed.

LATE LIEUT. MALLANDAINE.

News has been received in Bombay that Lieut. H. E. Mallandaime was killed in action on March 8th.

Lieut. Mallandaime was well known in Bombay and prior to his obtaining a commission and proceeding on active service, he was a member of the Bombay Salt Department. His father was a much respected Bombay citizen, who recently retired and proceeded to England.

The District Magistrate, East Khandesh, notifies that the rules for licensing and controlling theatres and other places of public amusement, are extended to the undermentioned places with effect from the 1st April 1916:—Jalgaon, Erandol, Parola, Faizpur, Pachora, Chalisgaon and Chopda. The plague returns for the week ending the 11th March show a total of 10,044 deaths distributed as follows:—Delhi 1, Bombay Presidency 1,464, Madras 172, Bengal 4, Bihar and Orissa 1,884, United Provinces 3,112, Punjab 184, Burma 374, Central Provinces 888, Mysore 90, Hyderabad 1,777, Central India 29, Rajputana 1 and Kashmir 4.

The Government have accepted the offer of the Missionary Educational Council of South India to undertake the management of the educational work hitherto conducted by the Basel Mission and the Schleswig-Holstein Evangelical Mission. A committee have been appointed for this purpose and have now been approved of by the Government. All these schools hitherto conducted by these Missions will be recognised and be eligible for grants up to 31st March, 1917.

MESOPOTAMIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

kingdoms, and have held the land they gained centuries ago by the sword. I have travelled in the foothills where they live, both in Kangra and Jammu, and can appreciate what they owe to a proud origin and a poor soil. But one cannot hope to learn much of a people in a casual trek through their country. The Dogra is shy and does not unbosom himself to the stranger. Even with his British officer he is reserved, and one has to be a year or more with him in the regiment before he will talk freely of himself. But the confidence of the British officer in the Dogra is complete and his affection for him equals that of the Gurkha officer for "The Gurkha." "He is such a sahib," the subaltern explained, "you won't find another jaf of sepo in the Indian Army who is quite such a Sahib as the Dogra."

And here I must explain that I am only setting down what the subaltern told me, that I tapped him on the subject he loved best, and that I am making no invidious comparisons of my own. One seldom meets a good regimental officer who does not modify one's relative estimate of the different fighting stocks of the Indian Army. Still one can discriminate. What the subaltern told me about the gallantry of the Dogras I saw afterwards repeated in "Orders" by the General of the Division. There were other regiments which received the same praise, and if I had fallen among these I would have heard the same tale.

SCRUPULOUSLY NEAT.

The subaltern's company were sitting or lying down on the banks of a water-cut in the restful attitudes men fall into after strain. They were most of them young men, clean shaven with neat moustaches, lightly built but compact and supple, of regular features, cast very much in a type. Some were smoking their "chillum," the detached bowl of a "huqah" which they hold in their two palms and drawing in the smoke between the fingers through the aperture at the base. The Dogra is an inveterate smoker and will have his "chillum" out for final puff two minutes before going into an attack. I was struck by their scrupulous neatness. The morning had been the third day of a battle. The enemy had decamped at dawn but in the two previous days half the regiment had fallen. Yet they seemed to have put in a toilet somehow. Their turbans, low in the crown with the shik like twist in front peculiar to the Dogra, were as crisp and sprang as on parade. They looked a cool crowd, and it was their coolness under the most terrific fire that the subaltern spoke. One of them was readjusting his pugree by a mirror improvised out of a tin he had picked up in the mud, and was trying it in neat folds.

"The Dogra is a bit fussy about his personal appearance," the subaltern explained. "He is a blood in his way. I have seen my fellows giving their turbans the correct twist when they are up to the neck in it during an advance."

"It was the devil of a position. The Turkey-cock lay doggo and held his fire. We did not see a sign of him until he popped off at us at 800 yards. Their trenches had no parapets and were almost flush with the ground. In places they had built up ammunition boxes which they had looted and piled over with mud. They had dotted the ground in front with little mounds which they used as range-marks, and they had every small depression which offered any shelter covered by their machine-guns."

And he told me how the Dogras pressed on to the attack over this ground with a shout, not the "Ram Chandra-jik-jai" of route marches and manoeuvres, but with a "Ha, aha, aha, aha," a sound terrifying in volume had probably the most breath-saving warring there is.

"WHAT DOES DYING MATTER."

A great many of the regiment were new to the game, more boys than soldiers, and the old hands had piqued their vanity, reminding them that they had never been in battle, and expressing a pious hope that they would stand their ground. The subaltern had to pull some of these striplings down who exposed themselves too recklessly. He pointed out to me one Teku Singh, "top-hole fellow." In the trench, a machine gun jammed Teku Singh clambered out to adjust it. The subaltern called to him to keep his head down. "What does dying matter, Sahib?" he answered, echoing at Sheikh, Saad the spirit of Chitore. The only fit place for a Rajput to die is on the field of battle. Teku Singh was modestly smoking his "chillum" on the bund.

The Dogra's is an unobtrusive gallantry. He is no thruster. He has not the Pathan's devil-may-care air, nor the Sikh's pleasing swagger. When a group of Indian officers are being introduced to an inspecting general or the ruler of a province you will find it is the Dogra who hangs in the back of the line. The subaltern's descriptive of Teku Singh at home reminded me of the hero of the Bride of Lammermoor.

—Obaldione I think his name was,—that classic aristocrat whose material poverty is balanced by more honourable possessions. I have seen the land the Dogra cultivates. It is mostly retrieved from a stony wilderness. His cornfields are often mere sockets in the rock over which a thin layer of earth has gathered. His family traditions forbid him to work on the soil and compel him to keep a servant, though he has been known to plough secretly by night. Underfed at home, he will not accept service save in the army. There are families who do nothing but soldiering. There is no difficulty about recruits. "When a man goes home on leave," the subaltern explained, "he brings back his pals. There is always a huge list of 'unemployed' (candidates) to choose from. It is like waiting to get into the "Travellers" or the "Senior Naval and Military."

Most of the men in the regiment were Katoch Dogras from the Kangra-

district, the most fastidious of all. They won't plough, and won't eat unless their food is cooked by a Katoch or a Brahmin. There are families who will only join the cavalry. The head of the house has his "talwar," or curved Indian sword with a 24 foot blade. It is passed down as an heirloom from father to son and is carried on campaigns by the Dogra officer. I have seen them in camp here though they are not worn in the trenches. The Dogra has a splendid heart, but his physique is often weakened by poverty. It is extraordinary how they fill out when they come into the regiment. It is the same of course with other sepoys, but there is more difference between the Dogra recruit and the seasoned man than in any other stock. The habit of thrift is so ingrained in them that it is difficult to prevent them stinging themselves in the regiment. The Subaltern had a story of a recruit who left his rations behind on manoeuvres. It was the General himself who discovered the delinquent. Asked for an explanation the lad thought awhile and then answered bashfully "Sahib, when I am fighting I do not require food."

Every Dogra is shy and reserved and very sensitive about his private affairs. When his name is entered in the Regimental Sheet, Roll the young recruit is asked who in his next of kin. "Wife," he will say bashfully. "What age?" "He is not quite certain, thinks she is about twelve." "How high is she?" "About so high," he stretches his hand four feet from the ground. He is dreadfully bashful as he makes this gesture, afraid the other recruits should hear, just like a boy in the IV form asked to describe his sister's complexion or hair.

Needless to say, the Dogras seldom, if ever, brings his wife into camp. Bachelors must be harder to him than to many as he is the most home-loving person. His only crime is that when he goes to his village he sometimes run things too close, so that an accident by the way, a broken wheel or swollen stream, makes him overstay his leave.

MOTI CHAND.

"I wish I could show you Moti Chand!" the Subaltern continued. He was a mere boy not termed seventeen. This show was the first time he had been under fire; he had one of the ammunition-carriers and had to go from the firing back his box. He made two journeys, walking slowly and deliberately as they all do, very erect, balancing the ammunition-box on his head. When he came up the second time I told him to hurry up and get down into the trench. "No, Sahib," he said, "Ram Chand who was coming up beside me was killed. I must go back and bring in his box." He brought in the box all right, but was shot in the jaw. I think he is doing well. I can tell you, you would like the Dogra; you know him. He is difficult to know and his reserve might make you think him sulky at first, but there is nothing sulky or brooding about him; he never bears a grudge; he is rather a cheery fellow and has his own sense and honour. As a shikari,.....

The Subaltern sang the praise of Teku Singh and Moti Chand in a way which was very pleasant to hear. He told me how their families received him in Kangra, every household insisting that he should drink tea, and he ended up by repeating that the true Dogra was the most perfect Sahib he knew.

It was new experience for me to hear the Dogra praised. Their fighting qualities are well-known, besides the three Dogra class regiments there are many Dogra companies in mixed company battalions and Dogra squadrons in cavalry regiments. They may not make up a large part of the Indian Army, but they contribute a much larger part in proportion to their numbers than any other stock.

When I next met the Subaltern the regiment had been in action again and he had been slightly wounded. He took me into his tent and showed me with pride what the General had written about his Dogras. He wanted me to cable the news to India, but this was impossible, as the objection to the mention of regiments still holds. However, as there is more than one Dogra class regiment, and as the extract from the report of the General of the Division has been passed from it just to show that the Subaltern was not "talking through his hat," I gave him a copy of the report. The General spoke of their splendid gallantry in aiding a British regiment to storm and occupy the enemy's trenches. Two other regiments besides the British were mentioned with the Dogras. Of their collective achievement on that day the General wrote, "They showed the highest qualities of courage and endurance under circumstances so adverse as to be almost phenomenal."

CASUALTY LIST.

(ROTTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W. G. Redshaw, East Kents.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain H. H. Hill, West Yorkshires.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Walter, Lincoln.

DIED.

Major C. B. Lumsden, Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. H. Martin, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. R. E. Brewer, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. W. P. Rial, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. E. Sugden, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. E. M. Butler, East Kents.

Second-Lieut. J. A. Durling, East Kents.

Second-Lieut. L. A. Lea-Smith, East Kents.

Second-Lieut. H. Gadsby, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. H. L. Wallis, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. J. Keir, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieut. H. E. Lynch, Irish Rifles.

DIED OVERSEAS.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Clowes, Staffordshire Yeomanry.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

HARDINGE LIBRARY.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

The opening of the Hardinge Library new buildings at Queen's Gardens, Delhi, took place this evening in fine weather. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present at the function. Mr. Stephens Thomas, Secretary of the Committee, read the report.

Sir Sankaran Nair in declaring the building open said: "I am thankful to the Committee for asking me to open this library, a memorial of a popular Viceroy and his consort. The time is not come to estimate the value of the services of Lord Hardinge to this country. I think the greatest service which a Viceroy in these days can render to the empire, is to draw India and England together, to implant or deepen in the mind of India a feeling of trust and confidence in the willingness and capacity of England to govern India not to make any profit out of her, but for Indians' own benefit and for the elevation of the people of this country. On the nature of service so rendered the judgment of the country has been already given to the confusion of England's foes. The Committee asked him to allow a statue as a memorial of him and his consort. Delhi is not in great need of a memorial in the form of a statue. The new city in itself is a memorial. It will be associated with his name as the red-stone fort is associated with the name of the Moghul Emperor who built it. His wish that the memorial should take the form of a building of public utility led the Committee to reconsider their original proposal and though they had to impose on themselves a heavier burden than they had first undertaken, they resolved to provide the building. This library is therefore not only a memorial of Lord Hardinge but also a monument of his regard for the people of this city. It is well that the memorial took this form. Delhi wants a good library. It was here that the Queen of England was proclaimed Empress of India, it was here that her successor's accession was announced and it was in this historic city that our Gracious Emperor announced his assumption of sovereignty and received the allegiance of his subjects and made Delhi the future capital of his Indian Empire. It is therefore only in the fitness of things that Delhi should have very early in his new career a good library in a suitable building and that it is but a fitting tribute that this should be accomplished before the departure of the Viceroy who really made Delhi the capital of the Empire. I heartily wish the Committee success in their endeavour. Reading makes a full man and the reading of good books is required in this country now more than ever. The old ideas are now disappearing. Contentment has given place to intellectual unrest. The conditions of life imposed by a foreign Government and foreign civilization have compelled them to break loose from the ancient restraint for healthy progress. A serious study of the great social and political problems is indispensable and it is our hope and belief that in future students will resort to this library for study and research. Persons who come here for recreation or study will recall to their memory the name of the Viceroy and the lady whose name it bears. I now declare the building open."

PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I enquire of you and through you, of your readers whether a Bishop who is a foreigner can fine his parishioner, a British subject, and recover the fine under pressure? The case briefly is this. "A" was amongst other things, ordered to pay Rs. 5 as a fine, because he took part in a certain discussion, etc. "A" wrote to the Bishop protesting against the fine, stating that it was levied unjustly that he was innocent of the acts attributed to him and that he was fined without a hearing or a trial. The Bishop would not listen to him and "A" would not pay the amount. He was about to marry and it is the rule of the Catholic Church to read the banns before the day of the wedding. He went to the vicar and asked him to give him a certificate of birth, etc., necessary to authorise the proclamation of the banns. The priest told him that he had not paid the fine imposed on him. He replied that he had represented to the Bishop his case and had proved, he thought, to the satisfaction of the Bishop that the levy of the fine was unjust, and as his Bishop had not replied to him, he wrote to his silence as tantamount to his acquiescence in the admission of the injustice of recovering the fine from an innocent person. The priest told him to see the Bishop and get an order from him that the fine had been cancelled. "A" went to the Bishop and the Bishop said that, as his petition was not respectfully worded, he would not forego the fine. "A" argued that the fine was levied upon an innocent person and that he would prove his innocence if his case were tried. The Bishop said he must pay the fine. "A" had to pay Rs. 5 and he paid it and got permission to have his banns read. The question is: Can a Bishop, who is a "foreigner" fine a British subject and can he recover the fine by stopping the marriage? And if his action is unlawful, can the British Courts grant the poor any relief? If so, what? And, further, whether a poor man can appeal in forma pauperis against the arbitrary action of the Bishop? In other words, is not the Bishop responsible for his acts and is there any remedy against his arbitrary acts. The case in point has occurred at Basain, Thana District, where illiteracy prevails to a frightful extent.—Yours, etc.,

A. QUERIST.

16th March, 1916.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CLOSE OF SESSION.

FREE STUDENTSHIPS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

MR. RAFIUDDIN'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

PRIMARY AND RURAL SCHOOLS.

The last session of the present Bombay Legislative Council, came to an end yesterday after four sittings.

The most important resolution before the Council yesterday, was one moved by Moulvi Rafiuddin, recommending that the percentage of free studentships in Government High Schools should be increased at least to 15 per cent. The resolution was opposed by the Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Chaudhary, and on being put to the vote was declared lost, but a poll was demanded and 18 voted for and 14 against and it was declared carried.

Mr. Sathé's resolution that one half of the district municipal assessments now recovered by the Government from land be now used for building purposes and purposes either than agriculture, Mr. Samarth's for the reconversion of rural schools into full primary schools and Mr. Naik's for Kanarese primary schools in Sholapur District were defeated.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy's resolution for a Parsi coroner was withdrawn after discussion, and Mr. Naik's for medical aid in rural areas and Mr. Godbole's for expenditure on education and public works were withdrawn without discussion.

Mr. Kamat's resolution for extending the system of Advisory Excise Committees was partially accepted and Mr. Upasani's about the Modi script was accepted in an amended form.

The Council before adjournment placed on record its sense of the loss sustained by the death of Sir Chinubhai.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings, yesterday, in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, Lord Willingdon, presiding.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathé moved the following resolution:—"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the several municipalities of the Presidency be paid an amount equal to at least one-half of the assessment recovered by Government from land situated in respective municipal areas and used for building purposes and for purposes other than agriculture."

Rao Bahadur Sathé said that the resolution would entail some expenditure on the part of the Government in the form of surrendering some part of revenue in favour of the municipalities. It was not his intention to bring any proposition before the Council which would tell upon the financial position of the Government, such revenue would not be a large revenue and consequently if the Government could accept the resolution it would not have occasion to part with any appreciable amount and they could adjust this by minimising greatly the grants which depend upon the sweet will of the Government. His resolution was not a resolution which would embarrass the Government in this critical financial condition. The determination of the question would mainly depend upon the consideration of the finances of the local bodies and their resources. If they took into account the functions, they would find that since the introduction of local committees in 1850 the functions had increased immensely and on all sides. The municipalities had to look to the roads, sanitation and primary education. Of late something more of these functions was expected from the local bodies than in the early fifties or sixties. Their revenues have increased, and new taxes have also been introduced to meet the new requirements. But still, with all the attempts of the municipalities they were unable to meet the expenditure and were not in a solvent condition; that was to say, they were not able to undertake new sanitary and water supply schemes which are expected of them unless Government helped them. All the municipalities were trying to increase taxation, but in spite of all that they are not able to cope with the increased expenditure. Of late years, of course, some grants had been made by the Government but they were non-recurring grants and were not evenly distributed. Owing to the plague and other epidemics people have, during the last few years, shown a tendency of building houses outside the city limits and the taxation which the Government got from this source amounted to a good sum. Concluding he said, there was a precedent for making this request, and it was in the Town Planning Act. Town planning schemes might include waste lands of Government and according to the principles of the Town Planning Act such waste lands owned by the Government were liable to contribute up to fifty per cent. to the local authorities. It was an important point.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda supported the resolution. He said the request made by the Hon. member of the resolution was a reasonable one and should be granted. Mr. G. K. Parekh also supported the resolution for which he said Rao Bahadur Sathé had made out a strong case. The duties thrown upon Municipalities were of an important character and their financial responsibilities must increase year after year. On the other hand, the items of revenue on which they had to depend were not only of an unelastic character but were such as it was impossible to be made to yield larger revenue. He therefore thought they must have an item of revenue of a permanent character to help them. Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth further supported the resolution.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPLY.

Mr. G. Carmichael, the Revenue member, opposed the resolution which he said was not really a sound one. It was not based on any principle and the Municipalities might as well expect a transfer of the income tax as land revenue to their funds. Land revenue and income tax were on the same level. Mr. Sathé had made it clear that he wanted the money out of the Provincial revenue, but he must know that the land revenue was equally divided between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments. And it was a modest proposal that he wanted the Provincial revenue, and not the Imperial. The Provincial revenues had also to bear their own burdens; they had to provide increased sanitation, schools, etc. Mr. Sathé had asked them to transfer all the revenues proposed by him for all. The Government would, however, be pleased to

Governor in Council that he be pleased to consider the advisability of the appointment of a Parsi Coroner to preside at the inquests over Parsis, and that if funds do not permit, such appointment should be honorary during the period of the war."

Sir Jamsetji hoped the Council would give the resolution its unanimous support and thus help to redress a long-felt grievance. According to the existing arrangements, the Coroner, who was not a full-time officer, attended to cases either early in the morning or late in the afternoon according to his convenience; and owing to the large number of cases in which his presence was required in a populous city like Bombay, great delay often occurred before his attendance could be secured. Correspondence took place on this subject between the Parsi Panchayat and the Coroner in 1907, but though the community was grateful to the holders of the office for trying their best to attend to Parsi cases as early as possible, things had not much improved, due, of course, to circumstances over which the Coroner had no control. According to usage and the tenets of their religion, the Parsis were enjoined to dispose of their dead only between sun-rise and sun-set, and they could not do so at all times as Hindus and Mahomedans were at liberty to do. Thus taking the instance of the death of a Parsi in the afternoon, it happened that the Coroner was sometimes unable to attend till the next day in the evening. Then after the performance of religious rites over the deceased which took more than an hour, there was no time to dispose of the body the same evening. Moreover, among the orthodox, no cooking could be done or meal taken in a house, where a

from similar if not greater difficulties in the matter than the Parsis. According to the Hindu faith a dead body could not be kept for a long time and the relations and friends of the deceased could not take food until the body was disposed of. The suggestion to have an honorary coroner deserved the most careful consideration. Such an appointment would remove the difficulties. If, however, there was to be no honorary coroner they must have a full-time coroner who could hold inquests at any time of the day he was called upon to do so. The hardships pointed out by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy were real and were not confined to any one community.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed heartily supported the resolution but agreed with Mr. Manmohandas Ramji that the relief should be given in the matter to other communities as well. As to the appointment of an honorary coroner, if one were to be appointed for the Mahomedans he thought his co-religionists would not grudge the expenses in that connection.

Mr. N. D. Khandalawala further supported the resolution. The suggestion of Mr. E. Ferris Nicholson sympathised with the religious susceptibilities of the communities concerned but thought this matter of a coroner was rather a difficult one. The question of having a communal coroner was a large subject. The law allowed only one coroner for Bombay and as it was an Act of the Government of India he did not see how the local Government could amend the Act. The coroner could appoint a deputy who, however, could act only when the coroner was away.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas admitted the law permitted the appointment of one coroner only but he pointed out that the resolution if passed would strengthen the hands of the Government of Bombay in approaching the Government of India with a request to amend the Act as suggested

press instructions to prevent any inconvenience and they have gone so far as to get included in the Police Report the mention of every case of the sudden death of a Parsi, showing the time at which the death occurred, the time when notice was given to the Police and the Coroner the time when the body of the deceased was given over to his relatives. They had the afternoon. The law said the Coroner had to enquire into the case and the speaker asked if it was at all possible under the circumstances for a Coroner, whether he be a European or a Parsi, to make a decent enquiry within less than three or four hours. The whole point of the existence of the office of Coroner was that cases of sudden deaths were not to be treated as cases when bodies could be allowed to be immediately disposed of. It had always been considered desirable that the fullest enquiries should be made in such cases. It had been argued that the objections to these inquests were raised on the ground that they hurt the religious feelings of the relations of the deceased. But surely nobody would say that the feelings of Europeans and others were less hurt by the removal of the bodies of their relatives to the morgue or by the bodies being put up there. If they wished to say that the consideration of feelings should entirely supercede that of a thorough enquiry they must say so openly. But the absence of a thorough enquiry would only result in an increase of sudden deaths among the Parsi community, where the largest number of such cases were suicides. The Coroner was not a full-time officer and yet it had never been said that he had not been able to deal with all cases. He might say the remedy perhaps lay in the appointment of a full-time coroner, but they must not forget that he did not work alone but had to get the doctor and a jury. He referred to the difficulty of

shops wherever there was any abuse. It would be a good thing to give these powers to the Advisory Committees. He made no demand on the purse of the Government, either now or in the future. He only asked for the co-operation of the Government with people in this matter. The Government of India had admitted the principle of local option and he asked for that in a practical manner.

MR. CARMICHAEL PROMISES ENQUIRIES.

Mr. Carmichael said the Government would make enquiries and ascertain whether an extension of the system of Advisory Committees and the districts mentioned by Mr. Kamath would be reviewed. In Kaira Government had to deal with illicit liquor traffic and the people might help them in that direction. It was not a wise thing to proceed hastily and further give the non-officials a majority on the Advisory Committees. The committees whether in Bombay or the districts were made up of officials; and they had done good work. In the mofussil towns these committees consisted of the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, the magistrate and two municipal councillors. The Collector and the superintendent were not concerned in the increase of revenue. They were responsible for the good administration of the District. If there was a non-official majority there was likely to be friction and this was not likely to lead to smooth working of the machine. He did not think that these majorities should be given to the non-officials. He also objected to giving the committee power to inspect the shops, as that would mean power over the licensed and it was not a Government trade. He therefore accepted the first part of the resolution and asked the Council to reject the second and third parts of the resolution.

After Mr. Kamat had briefly replied on the resolution the first part was put to the vote and passed and the rest of the resolution was thrown out.

MODI SCRIPT.

Mr. S. B. Upasani then moved his resolution in this amended form:—"That this Council respectfully recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to reconsider, in the light of experience gained in the last few years, the question of the substitution of Balabodhe in the official correspondence for the Modi script." The resolution was accepted by the Government.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. N. M. Samarth moved the following resolution:—"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to issue orders for the reconversion of rural schools into full primary schools at least in all large villages throughout the Presidency."

He said:—As the Council was aware, there had been pursued by the Department of Public Instruction in this Presidency, for some years past, a policy of doing away with full primary schools in a large number of these records for the last four years, during which period very few cases had occurred in which a body had been kept as late as sunset or till the next morning. These cases included those in which deaths had occurred at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, where they existed before, and substituting in their place what were called "rural schools." A full primary school was a school teaching up to the 7th which was the final vernacular standard. And that curious educational innovation called the "rural school," after undergoing, at the cost of the pupils, what could be aptly characterised as empirical experimenting as to its standards, which proved unpopular and were still the subject-matter of complaint, purported at present to be a truncated form of the full primary school and provided teaching of a sort for the first three vernacular standards only, in addition to the infant class, the higher vernacular standards, which it used to teach before, as a village primary school, having been now lopped off. Before he proceeded further, he would draw the attention of the Council to the fact that, under the rules in force, it was the fourth vernacular standard which a boy must pass before he could be allowed to join a secondary school to learn English. The "rural schools," as he had said, apart from the complaints regarding the course of studies prescribed for them, had been so fashioned as to make no provision for the boys after the 3rd standard. And any rural school boy, desirous of prosecuting his studies further, had either to leave his parental protection and guidance at the tender age of 9, 10 or 11 and proceed elsewhere to a central full primary school, or, being assisted, if necessary, and if deemed deserving—that is to say, in a negligible number of cases, by a small scholarship supposed to be designed to cover the extra cost of residence away from home, or remain in his village with his parents or guardians and walk 4 or 5 miles twice a day on every school day to the full primary school, if there was any within that distance, getting baked in the hot days and running the risk of having a sun-stroke or getting drenched in the rainy season with every chance of contracting a serious lung disease. With these barriers and difficulties imposed in their way, the proportion of boys prevented, in due course, from going beyond the third vernacular standard was bound to be enormous at any rate in the poorer or backward districts in this Presidency. The grounding which intelligent boys, while living with their poor parents or guardians, used to get at their village school by learning up to the final vernacular standard was now, in a large number of such cases, practically beyond their reach. Even in the case of those who had availed themselves of it by leaving their villages for a distant place, the extra expense, which their parents or guardians had to incur on their account, was a great strain on their poor resources. But what was perhaps more important to note was that, at the very outset, the recruiting ground for schools where English was taught, was being seriously curtailed. Thousands of boys throughout the Presidency, who could, while living in their own villages, complete at least the 4th vernacular standard, were now denied the facility which they enjoyed until a few years ago. In a

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LORD WILLINGDON ENTERTAINED.



Photo by Vernon and Co.

The President's dinner at the Municipal Hall. The catering was under the able management of Mr. Stengler of the Taj Mahal Hotel.

consider each case on its merits for any improvements that might have been made under the Town Planning Act. The Government would consider such cases individually. He opposed the resolution.

Rao Bahadur Sathé was thankful to Government for the assurance given that each Municipality's claims would be considered on its own merits. He had never been unmindful of the munificent grants made by Government or ignorant of the help and assistance which Government had rendered to Municipalities. But the object of the resolution was to have a certain portion of land revenue as an additional grant to those made by Government.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ASSURANCE.

His Excellency the President said he had been handed the exact receipt under these heads and he would like to say that on the whole, with the exception of Sholapur—and there were particular reasons for the case of Sholapur—the amounts were extremely small. The Council may then take it that these amounts were very small. Of course, it might be said, as was properly said that these amounts might increase. If there was any increase in any outside Municipal areas, the Government were perfectly willing, subject to the Town planning scheme being put up to consider the desirability of making such expansion in the help of the Government. But these things should be brought before the Government by individual Municipalities and they would receive all consideration. The Government were perfectly aware that when the outside areas of a Municipality become building and town planning there were considerable extra expenses which the Municipality had to undergo. In these cases if a town planning scheme is put up the Government would be pleased to consider any suggestion which might be put up by each municipality. The Government could not accept the resolution. The resolution being put to vote was defeated 14 voting for and 25 against it.

PROPOSAL FOR A PARSİ CORONER.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy moved the following resolution:—"That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the

dead body was lying. Also, on account of the delay in holding inquests, the opportunity was missed of performing certain religious ceremonies which could only be performed after the disposal of the body and within three days from death. Then, there was also the uncertainty as to when the inquest would be held, owing to there being only one half-time officer for all the inquests that had to be held. This led to very great inconvenience and difficulty in announcing before-hand the time of the funeral, in order to afford to friends and relatives the opportunity of attending personally to pay their last tribute to the deceased. Much of this hardship could be remedied by the appointment of a Parsi Coroner to deal with Parsi cases. This step would not only be a boon to the Parsi community but would also relieve the hard-worked Coroner of a part of his duties. The speaker fully realised that at the present time, it was their duty to assist the Government, as far as it lay in our power, in its programme of retrenchment in civil expenditure; and it might be urged that a recommendation to appoint a second Coroner would be out of place at the present juncture. Hence his submission, that if Government so desired, the post should be made honorary during the period of the war; and he had no doubt that there would be no difficulty in finding a capable Parsi gentleman to volunteer for the work. However, if such a voluntary worker could not be secured, or if Government would rather have a salaried officer, he did not anticipate it would be difficult to guarantee his remuneration, during the period of the war, from the communal funds at the disposal of the Parsi Panchayat. He trusted, therefore, that under these circumstances, his hon. friends here would support his resolution, and that the Government would be so good as to accept it and give it their favourable consideration. Before he concluded, he would like to point out to the Council that the Zoroastrian Association of Bombay was thinking of making a representation to his Excellency in Council for the same object, but it had postponed doing so at the speaker's request, pending the fate of this resolution.

by honourable members. He urged that if they were going to have communal coroners the claims of all communities should be considered.

AMENDMENT FOR COMMUNAL CORONERS.

The resolution was amended as follows by Mr. Kamath:—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor that he will be pleased to consider the advisability of amending the Coroner's Act of 1871 so as to move if necessary communal coroners."

Mr. M. R. Jardina, the Advocate General, said so far as the Council was aware no reason had been suggested for the appointment of communal coroners. Perhaps the city might require in future more than one coroner, but it was a distinct thing to ask the Council to appoint communal coroners without giving any reasons. We had been satisfied for the last many years with one coroner. But when a Parsi was asked to be appointed the other communities also were fired with a desire to be placed on an equal footing with the Parsi community. But no reasons were given. And if no reasons have been given one could suppose that either there were no reasons or they were insignificant. In a large number of cases the duties of a coroner were very important and large criminal interests were involved. But no sufficient reason had been shown for such a retrograde judicial step.

Mr. N. M. Samarth agreed with the Advocate General, but he proposed a slight amendment.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy accepted Mr. Kamath's amended resolution. Dewan Bahadur Godbole moved an amendment to the effect that the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan communities should have a coroner each.

MR. SHEPPARD'S REPLY.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard said the grievance of the Parsis, which was an old-standing one, was that those of their dead in whose case a coroner's inquest was necessary were some time kept late in the day or were kept till the next day before they were disposed of. This caused pain to the relations of the deceased. The Parsis had a grievance in the matter for the last four or five years, and Government issued ex-

getting a jury except when people went to and left office. He hoped Sir Jamsetji would withdraw the resolution.

If, however, the Parsi Association sent to the Government reliable statistics to warrant a change, the Government would consider the matter. He was of opinion that there was no case made out for a communal coroner, and the Government were not prepared to accept the amendment.

Sir Jamsetji withdrew his resolution under the understanding that Government would reconsider the proposal if the Parsi community supplied satisfactory statistics warranting the appointment of an additional coroner. The other amendments were also withdrawn.

DISTRICT ADVISORY EXCISE COMMITTEES.

Mr. B. S. Kamat then moved:—"That this Council recommends the Government to be pleased to consider the advisability (1) of a further extension of the system of appointing Advisory Excise Committees for Districts and rural areas which have a considerable incidence of liquor consumption but have at present no such committees; (2) of so amending the constitution of the existing Committees as to give them a non-official majority; and (3) of giving them larger functions such as a voice in the disposal of licenses by the Collectors and the power to inspect liquor shops."

Mr. Kamat gave a history of the Advisory Committees. He said that in pursuance of the policy laid down by the Secretary of State in 1905-06 that Committees were appointed in large towns. In 1913 their sphere was enlarged. Government laid down that the additional towns selected were to be selected on the principle of incidence of liquor consumed in these areas. In Bengal these committees were appointed on different principles. They were appointed in all areas where there were liquor shops. He hoped that the Government would experiment the principle in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Kamat also proposed that the Advisory Committees should have non-official majority. These Committees should have power to enter the liquor

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

connection, he would mention a fact well-known to some though perhaps not to all members of the Council that many of their eminent men—men who had distinguished themselves either in Government service or in the native States or in the domain of learning or in the liberal professions or in the public life of the country—were born not with a silver spoon in their mouth but of poor parents and had received their primary education and their thorough grounding in the vernacular in their old-fashioned village schools and had risen to eminence from those humble beginnings on account of the facilities for cheap but none the less efficient education available to them in their early days.

CALCULATED TO STUNT INTELLECTUAL GROWTH.

He asked himself and he asked every member of the Council to ask himself the question: "Where would these men have been if the present rural school system, with its cramming curriculum saying 'half' at the vernacular standard III, had been prevalent in their days?" He did not know who the originator of this policy was. But whoever he may be, and however beneficent his intention may be, or whatever his ideas may be as to the efficiency and sufficiency of educational facilities for boys of tender age, one thing, to the speaker's mind, appeared clear, namely, that he had devised a plan—unwisely, he took it—which was eminently calculated to stunt the intellectual growth of village boys and put an effective check, at the very source itself, on the normal increase in the number of such boys learning English in this Presidency. Naturally, therefore, that policy had given rise to great discontent. And the fact of that discontent was corroborated and its reasonableness substantiated by the official reports of Revenue Officers.

OFFICIAL TESTIMONY TO THE DISCONTENT.

Extracts from these will be found in the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part II, of this Presidency for the year 1915-16, under the head "Education." The Commissioner of the Northern Division, for instance, says that "the chief objections to the change," namely, the conversion of full primary schools into rural ones, "are that boys, on completion of a rural course, are still so young as to be unable to walk to primary schools situated at a distance of four to five miles and that the system of granting scholarship to deserving pupils to continue their studies elsewhere means sending children away from home at an early age." He observes that "possibly too many were converted." Mr. Emanuel, Collector of Kolaba, in noticing "the introduction of the new rural standards which limited the standards in rural schools to 3 instead of 5 to 5 in past years," observes that "the defect was that some boys in the IV and V standards left schools, as also some in the III standard, since it was difficult for them to find a school teaching standard IV and above." Mr. Moysey, Assistant Collector of Dharwar, writes:—"The conversion of primary to rural schools has naturally given rise to great discontent in the large villages and has, in my humble opinion, been carried out to an unnecessary extent." "I venture to think also," he adds, "that rural schools might with advantage teach more standards than three where there are more masters than one."

After that, he did not think he need say more to commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council. He would only add that he should certainly like every rural school to have, in any case, the fourth vernacular standard included in its curriculum. But in the resolution before the Council, he had contented himself with suggesting for the present a *via media* in regard to the introduction of the vernacular standard into the full primary school. He asked the Council to recommend only this—that the full primary school be restored at least to all the large villages throughout the Presidency. If that was carried out and, as the next step, the fourth vernacular standard identical with that of the full primary school, was attached to every rural school, there would, he thought, be little ground left for serious complaint. He hoped the Council would be pleased to endorse and Government would be pleased to concede the moderate demand embodied in that resolution.

MR. SHARP ON RURAL COURSE.

Mr. Sharp, speaking on the resolution, said he did not think the Council was a proper body to go into the details of the educational policy. He then went into the history of the conversion of primary schools into rural schools. In 1910 it was represented to the Government that the agricultural class boys did not stay in the class. Six years for the rural school boys was too much. It was suggested that the rural course should be cut down to four years and limited entirely to the three R's for four years. In 1911 the Government thought it best that the primary schools should be divided into two classes—full primary and rural—the full primary to teach a course of eight years and the rural primary a four years' course. As regards the central and normal divisions the district officers had been consulted. He did not think that the position taken up after deliberate consideration for many years should be changed now. He would, however, be pleased to consider and ridical case if they were brought before him.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda said that the primary education was the pride and boast of the Bombay Presidency. Nothing could be found like in the whole of India. In some schools the standard had gone down, but in some cases it was stationary. In any case it was a retrograde step. It was necessary, in the interests of the children that there should be only one standard in the primary schools. He, therefore, would move an amendment to the resolution recommending that the Governor-in-Council consider the desirability of having only one standard in the primary schools, instead of

two as at present, and appointing a committee of officials and non-officials to consider the subject.

Mr. M. B. Chaulbal, on behalf of the Government observed that the Government could not accept the amendment, as it would mean the upsetting of the whole educational policy so long followed. He, therefore, opposed the amendment.

H. E. the Governor then put Rao Bahadur Rodda's amendment to the vote and it was negatived by a large majority of votes.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said that the Government in reply to an interpellation made had stated recently that the policy followed in regard to the rural schools was still in the experimental stage. But he felt convinced that that policy had shown by this time that it needed a modification. These rural schools had shown a considerable falling off in the Southern Division. He would also refer to the grievance that the Local Boards are not generally consulted in the introduction of these schools. When changes are introduced in any village, it is not stated whether the Local Board or the villagers wanted the change. Rather than leave the whole subject where it is, he would suggest that a Committee should be appointed to go into the whole question.

MR. CHAUBAL'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. M. B. Chaulbal said that this resolution partook mainly the character of the previous resolutions which had been moved in this Council in 1914 and 1915, and so far as the ideal which was involved in these different resolutions was concerned he had full sympathy. If Government could afford to start not only a rural school, but a high school and a college every village they would be too pleased. The policy had been started since 1911 and he did not think that anything that had been shown went against the policy which had been deliberately introduced by the Government. Let them not complicate the question by the introduction of the idea that the rural primary schools were considered too high. If they were too high the classes might be simplified. There were sufficient safeguards in the policy pursued by the Government. If there were any individual cases where hardships were entailed they would be pleased to take them into consideration.

Mr. N. M. Samarth in replying to the debate said his resolution was a *via media* in regard to this policy. He had nothing to do with the previous resolutions. His resolution was based on the recommendation of revenue officers and he had quoted them. It was not pertinent to quote revenue officers' opinions given four or five years ago; it was more pertinent to quote more recent opinions. By the Government's policy more than four thousand boys were denied the benefits of English education. So many boys had been kept away from learning English and that was his complaint to which no reply had been made.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President said he had nothing to add to what Messrs. Chaulbal and Sharp had said. Mr. Samarth had taken rather a gloomy view of the policy of the Government. He had said that after some years' experience the policy that obtained regarding these primary schools had completely broken down. The Director of Public Instruction had told them that the policy was still on trial, and that on the whole it was working satisfactorily. Both Mr. Chaulbal and Mr. Sharp had made a fair offer to the hon. member. If he would bring any individual cases before the educational department they would be pleased to take them into consideration. It was a fair offer and he did not see why Mr. Samarth did not accept it. The Government could not very well discuss with any satisfactory result a resolution which would entirely upset the Government's policy. Show Government any case and they would be pleased to consider it.

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

KANARESE SCHOOLS IN SHOLAPUR.

Rao Sahab V. S. Naik then moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to open as soon as the present financial stringency improves, Kanarese primary schools in villages of Sholapur District with a population of 500 or more in each, major portion of whom speak Kanarese as their mother tongue."

Rao Sahab Naik said that by accepting this resolution Government would not be introducing any great change of policy. He would only say this in regard to his resolution that out of 70 villages in the District only one school was a Kanarese school in spite of the fact that the vast majority of the population was a Kanarese speaking community. The silence of the people in regard to this grievance should not be taken as acquiescence in the conditions that prevailed. By their being compelled to learn Marathi to the exclusion of Kanarese, the knowledge of Kanarese literature had greatly deteriorated among the people. Kanarese being their mother tongue, the people of the villages of Sholapur should be provided with the same facilities as were enjoyed by people in other parts of the Presidency in regard to their mother-tongue. Primary education in Sholapur had suffered greatly in consequence of this state of things and will continue to suffer if things were not remedied in the manner suggested by him.

Mr. G. K. Parekh rose to move an amendment to their resolution, but it was ruled out of order by the President on the ground that it went wholly against the resolution.

Mr. M. B. Chaulbal, in opposing the resolution on behalf of the Government, observed that the state of things prevailing in Sholapur as described by Rao Sahab Naik were not correctly described. The mover of the resolution had failed to note that out of 70 villages, half, that is to say 35, had at present Local Board schools. These no doubt taught Marathi, which was the official or Court language of the District. He had also failed to note that the villagers themselves had not complained about Kanarese not being taught. They invariably stated that the Kanarese they learnt at home was quite enough for them and it was Marathi they wanted to learn.

All officials and educational officers bore testimony to this desire on their part. Mr. Chaulbal said he should also mention that the Education Department took care to appoint in schools in Sholapur teachers who knew colloquial Kanarese. There was no evidence before Government that if Kanarese schools were started they would attract a sufficient number of students. The resolution was then put to the vote and negatived.

MEDICAL AID IN RURAL AREAS.

Rao Sahab Naik then withdrew the following two resolutions standing on his name, which Mr. Sheppard said the Government could not accept on account of the present financial stringency:—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to make better provision after the close of the present war, for medical aid in rural areas by (1) establishing additional hospitals and dispensaries on a larger scale than at present, (2) appointing itinerant medical practitioners for groups of villages, (3) and by taking such steps as are calculated to improve medical aid in villages."

"That this Council respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to recognise that the entertainment of a qualified midwife or a nurse should form part of the necessary establishment in the equipment of an hospital or dispensary, make arrangements for appointing qualified midwives or nurses where they do not exist, and with a view to encourage the Local Boards and Municipalities to appoint midwives and nurses in the dispensaries under them give full special grant, with effect from the close of the great war and after the financial situation of the Government improves, equal to the additional expenditure they will have to incur for this purpose at least for a period of five years, and afterwards such grant-in-aid amounting to not less than half the pay of midwives and nurses entertained by them."

FREE STUDENTSHIPS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad moved:— "That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor that the percentage of free studentships in Government High Schools should be increased at least to 15 per cent."

Moulvie Rafiuddin said that the subject had been discussed some five years ago in that very Council. The policy of enhancement of fees in Government schools had been an extremely unpopular one. It was pointed out on that occasion that the enhancement would be disastrous. Generally the Government clerks and other middle class people sent their children to these schools and an advance of fifty per cent. had been specially disastrous to this class. English was becoming the language of the country and becoming very necessary, and anything that tended to restrict the progress of this language would be disastrous to this country. It was pointed out by Mr. Sharp last time that the increments in the fees would be entirely devoted to the improvement of the schools, and Mr. Sharp then gave an undertaking that 15 per cent. of the student would be allowed free education. The speaker now understood that only 10 per cent. was allowed. In aided schools 15 per cent. was allowed, whereas in the Government institutions only 10 per cent. were free. He did not think that there should be differential treatment. If there was any time for giving more free studentships it was this, when the price of every article had gone up, trade was dislocated and there was great financial stress in the country. The backward classes had become awakened to the necessity of education and difficulties should not be placed in their way.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda seconded the proposition.

Mr. W. H. Sharp wondered at the courage of the mover of the resolution who said that the enhancement of fees would be disastrous. As a matter of fact the Government schools were too full and they did not want any more students. The Government after mature consideration had come to the conclusion that they could not give more than 10 per cent. free studentships, and they could not alter that policy. The enhancement of the fees would bring in about Rs. 80,000 and by deducting 10 per cent. for free scholarships, there would remain an amount of Rs. 50,000 which the Government would devote for the improvement of education.

Mr. D. V. Belvi in supporting the resolution said that in regard to the necessity for economy urged at the present time, he would only mention the fact that in cases of certain Government officials their salaries had been raised at one jump from 900 to 1,150 and from 700 to 900 and so on. So, if there was a will there would be a way.

Mr. S. B. Upasani supported the resolution.

Mr. Gulamhussein Bhurgri, said that the Mahomedans in Sind suffered very much in respect of the grievance complained of by Mr. Rafiuddin and other previous speakers. He would, therefore, strongly support the resolution moved by Mr. Rafiuddin.

MEANS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he spoke as one connected with educational institutions, and he knew what difficulties poor students had in getting education. At the present time half of the free scholarships were reserved for the backward class students, but in some districts these were not availed of, but instead of giving them to other class students they were kept vacant. He did not know the reason of this policy. There was a poor boys' fund in every school, and if there was no necessity for more scholarships why was this fund kept there? It was not a big feeblebit that Moulvie Rafiuddin had suggested, it was only a small one. Intelligence and means were not always associated in every country and in this country particularly intelligence and means were divorced altogether. The boys must however be given every facility to go up the ladder of education. They must

increase the number of facilities for the poor and intelligent boys and he hoped the Council would accept the resolution.

Mr. M. B. Chaulbal said he did not know that the hon. member required five years to discover that the Government had given promises of admitting 15 per cent. free scholars. He had at least expected Mr. Paranjpye to confine himself to the resolution, but he had not done that. They had been told that this 10 per cent. was not sufficient and the motion was for raising them to 15 per cent. The Government had divided the ten per cent. equally between the backward and the advanced classes. It was a good ideal to have secondary education free in this Presidency, but the question in the present case was whether the Government could give away Rs. 14,000. There were so many purposes for which this amount had got to be spent that the proposal for the reduction could not be entertained. In the present time they were prepared to give away Rs. 14,000? He did not think that the resolution would have any sympathy in the present financial difficulties.

UNGENEROUS ATTITUDE.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad, after thanking the Director of Public Instruction for his lucid explanation, said in regard to the charge brought against him (the speaker) by Mr. Chaulbal that he had attributed to Mr. Sharp a promise which was never made, he would only refer to a speech made by Mr. Sharp in 1910. On that occasion Mr. Sharp had definitely stated that there should be 15 per cent. of exemptions for not only boys of the backward classes, but for all poor and deserving boys. In view of this statement and in view of the fact that at that occasion Mr. Sharp was congratulated by some other honourable members for the generous concession it could not be said that no such promise was held out. The speaker was surprised at the attitude of Mr. Chaulbal which was most unsympathetic. The promise was not a new thing, suddenly discovered by him (the speaker) after five years, as suggested by Mr. Chaulbal. There was the definite pronouncement of Mr. Sharp, who had accepted 15 per cent. as the limit. The attitude of Government, as expressed by Mr. Chaulbal, was uncharitable and ungenerous and he would take exception to it. He trusted the Council would admit the justice of the claim made by him.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The President said the mover of the resolution and the members who spoke in support of it had scored a point. The Director of Public Instruction had full sympathy that there should be 15 per cent. free scholars, but it was impossible under the existing circumstances to do so. There was a financial question attending to it, and 10 per cent. was the only figure that could be given at the present time. Under the circumstances he hoped, the Council considering the financial question would support the Government in its wishes that it should be 10 per cent. and not 15 per cent.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared carried, but a poll was demanded and the figures were 18 for the resolution and 14 against, the result being that the resolution was declared carried.

LATE SIR CHINUBHAI.

The Thakore of Korwada then moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council wishes to place on record its sense of the great loss it has sustained by the sudden and untimely death of its distinguished member, Sir Chinubhai Madhavai, Baronet, and to place on record its appreciation of his services in the development of the Mill industry of Gujarat. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Chinubhai."

Mr. G. K. Parekh and Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai supported the resolution. The President said they all agreed in this Council that Sir Chinubhai was a man of sterling character and broad sympathy, and he had endeared himself to everybody. He knew him and his loss would be a great one not only to this Council but also to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

The resolution was passed, all standing and in silence.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole withdrew his resolution reading:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will lay it down as a general principle that certain proportions of the growth of Provincial Revenues of this Presidency should be set apart, in normal years, for expenditure on primary and industrial and technical education, and on works required for developing the Presidency, such as roads, railways and irrigation works."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CLOSING REMARKS.

The President said before he adjourned this Council, and as this was the last session before they met under a new Parliament so to say, he should like to express to the members of this Council his very sincere thanks as President of this Council and every hon. member for the constant assistance and support he had given him in carrying out the business during the past three years. He thought he could fairly say that they had advanced very considerably from the Parliamentary point of view, and he was certain that they had advanced very much in the general Parliamentary debate.

They had passed much useful legislation and he sincerely trusted that many of them would meet in July and do much more useful work in the administration of the Bombay Presidency.

He was sure that the Council would wish to express their sincerest regrets to Mr. Sheppard who was leaving this Council after a very short stay there. He sincerely congratulated him on his accession to the high office and he sincerely hoped that he would always keep in touch and help the Bombay Presidency. (Cheers.)

The Council then adjourned sine die.

QUEEN'S ROAD FATALITY

CORONER'S INQUEST.

MR. CHRISTIE EXONERATED.

Dr. Numan, Acting Coroner, yesterday concluded the enquiry regarding the death of Genoo Raju, a military follower, who was found lying injured and dead on the Queen's Road on the morning of the 26th ultimo, under circumstances already reported.

Superintendent Walker was present at the enquiry, while Inspector Guider, led the evidence.

Mr. E. E. Christie was present with his solicitor, Mr. Payne.

Mr. James L. Harvey, said he was in Mr. Christie's car, seated between Mr. and Mrs. Christie on the night in question. The car was travelling at a speed about which he could offer no opinion as he had no experience. It was not very fast. When they came to the Hindu burning ground witness heard a report, he felt a kick as if something was struck. He got out of the car and saw the body of a man about six yards behind. The report he heard was before the body was struck. Witness thought that a tyre had burst. Before he heard the report witness did not see anything on the road. The body was six yards behind the car when it stopped.

Mr. Harvey was concerned about Mrs. Christie. She was hysterical and had got out of the car. He tried to persuade her to return to the car. Mr. Harvey then returned to the body accompanied by Mr. Christie. In relation to the direction in which they were travelling that is Chowpatty to Colaba, the body lay on the right hand side of the road, about two yards from the kerb. Witness looked at the body and concluded that the man was dead. There was no movement. He did not touch the body at all. They then drove to Watson Hotel. Mr. Christie had at the time given the witness an undertaking that he would report the matter to the police. Mr. Christie was perfectly sober on the night in question.

MR. CHRISTIE EXPLAINS.

After one more witness was examined Mr. Christie offered to make a statement. After he was duly warned by the Coroner he said:—

I am District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway and reside at Wodehouse Road. On the 26th February I left the Opera House at 1 a.m. I was travelling along Queen's Road towards Colaba when my right hand steering wheel tyre burst. The car swerved to the right hand side of the road. I put my brakes on, and at the same moment I saw something white about three feet before the car. The car struck something. I pulled the steering wheel over as hard as I could. The car swerved and stopped. I called out to my wife and Mr. Harvey to see what had happened. They got out and went back to the body. I was just about to get out when my wife became violently hysterical and cried out "We have killed a man." I was much upset and decided that the best thing to do was to get my wife away as quickly as possible. I drove home dropping Mr. Harvey and the other gentleman at Watson Hotel. I then drove on my wife home. I next went to see Superintendent Sullivan, C.I.D., as he was the nearest police officer. I could think of. Some few minutes' delay occurred—some fifteen minutes, Mrs. Sullivan came out. I told her what had occurred. She advised me to go to Princess Street police station. I went to get a taxi. As I was getting a taxi I was met by a friend, Mr. Roper, who wanted to accompany me. We drove to Princess Street police station. I then asked the sepooy if the Inspector Sahab was in. He said, "No." I then asked for the Sub-Inspector and was told that he was also out. I then asked where they had gone. He said they had gone to Queen's Road, where a man had been killed. I got back into the taxi and we drove to Queen's Road. I passed the scene of the accident, turned the car round, and stopped. I decided to examine the spot before making any statement. Meanwhile Inspector Guider had gone away. As I passed in the taxi, I saw several people standing there. Inspector Guider was not in uniform. There was another Inspector there in uniform. I decided to wait for Guider to return, but on his return I felt so worried and upset that I did nothing in the morning. I decided to wait until the morning. I asked the police at Princess Street police station next morning about 11.30, that it was I who had knocked the man down. I do not think that I said how I knocked the man down. When I first spoke to the police, I gave them to understand that I was driving towards Chowpatty when the accident occurred. I do not know when I altered that statement.

Questioned by Mr. Payne Mr. Christie said: When I made this statement I had no intention of misleading the police. After I had left the police, I realized that I had created an incorrect impression. This was perhaps two days later. I was extremely worried on the morning of the accident. I have driven a motor-car on and off for five years. I have never had an accident before, except that I struck a gharry once. No one was injured on that occasion. The interval which elapsed between the bursting of my tyre and the striking of the deceased was perhaps a second. When I was travelling along the centre of the road, I did not see the man at all. Next morning I examined my tyre, when I returned home after my visit to Queen's Road. I did not see the inside tube. The driver took it away for repair. The tyre was deflated. Questioned by Mr. Guider Mr. Christie said:—I was travelling at about 18 miles per hour, just towards the centre of the road.

The Coroner in the course of his summing-up, said:— "You have heard the evidence in the inquiry and you will admit that each side

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TO PUT LAW IN MOTION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

DHONDU CHUDAMAN v. THE KING-EMPRESS. This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. S. J. Murphy, Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

The facts are these:— The District Registrar and Magistrate of East Khandesh Mr. Otto Roddeid was of opinion that a certain dead executed in favour of one Dhondu Chudaman was intended to be used in a fraudulent manner and he informed in his capacity as District Magistrate, the District Registrar also himself, that if Dhondu attempted to use the deed considered to be fraudulent he would become amenable to the criminal law, and that the village officers and the mandlari should keep an eye on Dhondu so that the law might be put in motion in case he committed an offence.

Being aggrieved by the above order, the petitioner moved the Sessions Judge of Khandesh to set aside the said order. The Sessions Judge did not entertain the application on the ground that the alleged order of the District Magistrate was not passed under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was no such thing and appeared to be little more than an office note made by the learned officer for the guidance of the Registration clerks of the office.

The application came to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction. Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the applicant contended that if the order passed by the Magistrate came under section 476, as it seemed to, then his client was entitled to get that order set aside.

After hearing counsel their Lordships did not make any order on the application. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Tuljaparkar appeared for the petitioner.

APPEAL FOR FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The people of our country have limited resources at their disposal so that they are hardly able to lay something by for a rainy day. The slightest disturbance in the normal course of affairs affects them. The present great world war has ushered in very hard times which considerably tell upon the people and drought and scarcity and famine is making times harder and more painful. Bankura (Bengal), at present, experiences an acute famine. Cry of distress is heard in Rajputana and Cutch, where people and cattle suffer from scarcity. Kathiawar is also in the clutches of famine.

Information received from the Famine Committee appointed in the Wadhwan Camp in Jhalawar Prant tells us about the intense scarcity of fodder there, "as initial and the ultimate rains have totally failed." This Prant has about 30,000 cattle of which 23,400 are either maintained by the cultivators from the Tagavi loans, or by their owners with some assistance from outside, or by well-to-do people who need no help. But the remaining 6,500 mostly cows and calves, depend upon outside help. The Committee, therefore, have opened cattle camps which cannot be broken up till the end of June when the rainy season sets in. The daily expense is about Rs. 350. How intense is the scarcity and how urgent is the necessity for help can be seen from these facts.

From Rajkote, the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Harakchand Shah, of the Human Relief Committee, writes: "The last rainy season on this side of Kathiawar has not been a normal one. The Kathiawar State, have stopped execution of civil decrees against agriculturists. The rise in prices of grains, grass and other food-stuffs, is a cause of distress to the poor as well as to some of the middle classes of Kathiawar and finally now that the hot season is drawing near, the distress will be increased owing to drying up of wells, etc." This was the state of affairs before February.

But the Secretary in his recent letter says, that the distress is increasing daily, "and the people suffer heavily." There is no water in the shallow wells of Kathiawar, and poor cultivators and their cattle badly require support. Loss of cattle to the agriculturists either by death or by sale, means trouble to them in years to come, because it is upon cattle that their livelihood depends.

From this, the public will be able to judge how the need for help in Kathiawar is pressing. The generous public of our city, we trust, will willingly and dutifully run to the help of their distressed brethren in Kathiawar.

All help will be thankfully received by the undersigned—Yours, etc.,

TAPIDAS D. SANGHVI.

Joint Hon. Secretary, Famine Relief Fund.

Bombay, March 16.

A special Convocation for conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Lord Hardinge, to be presided over by his Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 1st April, at 5 p.m.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April, 1915, to the 4th March, 1916, are more by Rs. 2,94,56,699 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-1915.

has had the fullest opportunity of stating its case. I think Mr. Christie is to be congratulated on the manner in which his interests have been defended by Mr. Payne. In arriving at a decision as to the cause of the death of the deceased you will have no difficulty and your main verdict is obvious. There is no doubt that his death was due to fracture of the skull caused by having been knocked down and run over by a motor-car on Queen's Road on the morning of 26th; you will also have no difficulty in finding that the car was driven by Mr. Christie."

The Coroner then recapitulated the points in the evidence to the jury.

The jury unanimously returned the following verdict:—

That the death of Genoo Raju was caused by the fracture of the skull, due to his having been struck down by Mr. Christie's motor-car, but that Mr. Christie was not to blame in the matter.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

3 C 63-15158-15—Daphtry F and D. R. K. Motshaw & Co. firm, v. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Crawford B & Co. Part heard.

64-15290-15—Merwanji K. & Co. Mohanlal Khandasra, a firm, v. Desai Hoorji, a firm, Captain & V. Part heard.

70-15-363-15—Tyabji D. & Co. Ranchhodas Vallabhai, v. Chumal Jivandas, ors. Kayas & Co. Little & Co.
58-15-146-15—Little & Co. The Texas Co. v. The Bombay Banking Co. Ltd. (in liquidation), and Matu J. M. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 42.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

15-15—Sm B & Co. D. P. Lole & ors. v. Augustus & Co. Khand L. & M. Long Causes.

1219-14—Malvi H. M. & R. Bai Bahadur Kastechand Umkarji, v. F. G. Rustonji, & anr. Mer K. & Co.

883-15—Mer K. & Co. Kallimant Tilokchand, v. Shivnarayan Baldeoada, a firm, Madh & Co. Mulla & M. Naderah & D.

692-15—Payne & Co. Khimji Assur Virji, v. K. Venkatesw Seshupatty, & ors. Daph F & D. Jam B & Co.

1385-14—Bhai K. & G. T. Pioneer Bank, Ltd., in liquidation, v. Krishnarao Anant Joshi, G. B. Khande.

984-14—Ard H. D. & Co. Abraham E. J. Abraham, v. Munigooram Premraj, Malvi H. M. & R.

365-14—Tyabji D. & Co. Cassam Haji Tyab, v. Bai Rehmanbai, widow, & ors. Chit M. & K.

1235-15—Sabbis & G. Dubhai, widow, v. Maldeo Dharma Patel, & ors. Sm B & Co.

256-02—Tyabji D. & Co. Fatmabai, widow, & ors. v. Abdul Sakoor, Crawford B & Co.

205-15—Rustomji & G. Parvatibai, v. Thakoo-bai, widow, & ors. M. B. Chothia.

715-15—Mulla & M. Mahomed Nazir Khan bin Asamkhan, v. Aga Mirza Ali Hussein & ors. Kh. L. & M. Naderah & D.

897-15—Captain & V. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Mulji Giga, & ors. Mer K. & Co.

442-15—Payne & Co. Fate Mahomed Jooma, & ors. v. Poonamchand Punnaaji, & ors. Sm B & Co.

798-15—Motchand & D. Syed Hoosein Syed Ramabai, v. D. Patel & Co. Mulla & M. Naderah & D.

1280-15—Pandia & Co. Kashibai, widow, v. Hirji alias Guja Narayan, & anr.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 49.
Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

17-16—Dubash & Co. Messrs Manroopji Kenaji & Co. a firm, v. Gogari Ebrahim Haji Ali.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

595-15—Crawford B & Co. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., v. Haridas Ranchhodas, & ors. Edg G. W. & Co.

188-13—Dik. D. & P. Mathuradas Topan, v. Prahladi Sewo Kram, & ors. Edg G. W. & Co.

15-15—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Paudyal, Tyabji Cumrood, Patel & Co.

814-15—Dastur and Co. (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji, & ors. Edg G. W. & Co.

507-14—Vachha and Co. Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purohitan Harjiwan, Mulji T. & Co.

441-15—Payne & Co. Bai Banubai, v. Erachha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K. & Co.

407-15—Madhooji & Ch. Talabchand Manoharji, a firm, v. Bhagvandas Gangaram, & anr. Ardeshr H. D. & Co. For Pospomenent.

819-14—Dikshabhai, widow, v. Premcooverratty alias Tumabai, widow, & ors. Bhagavaya N. & Co.

828-13—Mulla & M. Chandru Lillani, a firm, & ors. v. D. K. Khande & Co. a firm, Joh S. M. & H.

112-15—Edg G. W. & Co. Sakinabai, v. Ardeshr H. M. & Co. Madon & Co. Matu J. & M. P. & Co.

121-14—Payne & Co. Cassamally Jaijirabhai Peerbhai, & anr. v. Ardeshr H. M. & Co. Madon & Co. Matu J. & M. Edg G. W. & Co. S. M. B. & Co.

1458-14—Malvi H. M. & R. Messrs Amulachand Bhuruchand, a firm, v. Messrs 1317-15—Payne and Co. Dady Nasseerwanji Dady and ors. v. Nasseerchandkar Harjiwan Joshi, Bhai K. & Gir.

1273-15—Payne and Co. Aga Gulam Hussein Lari v. Babu Kali Charan and ors. Merwanji & Co.

1279-15—Mancherehaw and N. Messrs. Ramrikhai Santokram Mehta a firm v. Messrs Rajendra Somnarayan a firm, Malvi H. M. & R. H. Gajadharlal Maikul v. Bai Dharabai and anr. Bhimji and Co.

1330-15—Jehangir M. and R. H. Gajadharlal Maikul v. Bai Dharabai and anr. Bhimji and Co.

1000-15—Capital and V. Prier De Soane and Co. a firm v. Manroolal Shankarlal and anr. against 2nd defendant.

1226-15—Mulji and Tha. Vasanji Dewji and anr. v. The Mamraj Life Co Ltd and ors. Nana H. and Co. Bhai K. & G.

1303-15—Payne & Co. Taherally Abdul Hossain and ors. v. Agarwalji Abdulbhai and ors. In person.

13091-5—Payne and Co. Abdul Karim Abdul Tyab Javi and ors. v. Aliboy Hassanally Damanwalla, Little and Co.

1379-15—Kanga and Sayani, Ramjanally Bhaloo v. Rahimulla Ismail Tijoriwalla, Edg G. W. & Co.

1388-15—D. J. Mantri, Ralcheris Balshet Gangem v. Laxmibai alias Radhabai widow and ors. S. A. Tyabji, Sabbis and G.

857-15—Mulla and M. Messrs Doorgeswary Versey and Co. a firm v. Hossain Khan Ahmed Khan and ors. JudoK and Solomon.

1152-15—N. C. Dholi Chandulal Valamji v. Javerchand Pitambhar, Motichand and D.

POLICE REWARDS AT BANDRA

SEQUEL TO PATHAN DACOITY CASE.

On Monday morning a very interesting ceremony was performed at the Bandra Police Station at which rewards were distributed by Mr. J. V. Cooke, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, to several officers and men of the Bandra and Bombay Police and some Purdasi townsmen of Bandra. Amongst those present were Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, and Khan Bahadur Dr. D. R. Dadina.

The rewards were given in appreciation of the skilful work done in connection with the recent dacoity case at Khari Road, the facts of which have been fully reported in these columns. The gang of dacoits it will be remembered consisted of five Pathans who one morning a little after midnight raided the shop of Anupchand Nowlaji & Co. As the dacoits were engaged cramming their pockets with their precious booty a little Marwari inmate of the shop adroitly wriggled out and raised an alarm in response to which some sturdy bhoias emerged from the neighbouring village, when the dacoits jumped out of the shop and stampeded towards the Khari village and as they were being hotly pursued by the bhoias they collided with a police night patrol coming from the opposite direction. Finding themselves between two fires the dacoits made a desperate effort to escape. A plucky young policeman while closing with a fleeing Pathan was most brutally hacked to pieces by him with a big knife. Other policemen were more or less injured. Most of the dacoits escaped, but it was not long before they were arrested through the tactful ability of Inspector Griffiths and Sub-Inspector Athavle. At the Thana Criminal Sessions before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo and a jury, of the five accused one was sentenced to be hanged, three to transportation for life and one to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

The recipients of the rewards were—Inspector W. H. Griffiths, Sub-Inspector Athavle, Head Constable Joseph Chetan, Jemadar Narayan Arjoon, Ramchandra Babaji and Arjoon Ragoo.

The three Bombay policemen Dhondoo Babaji (No. 171), Vissam Rajba (No. 1581), and Vishnu Baloo (1763), who had given their wholehearted assistance to the Bandra police were also given suitable inams.

Nor were the Bhoias forgotten. Babu Bhawandia and Budhe Bhagwandia, both railway employees, and Santoo Antar, a swee in the employ of Mr. Bhanderkar, of Tata Blocks, were also presented with suitable *bukhsheesh*.

STORY OF A BURIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
SIR,—In September last when you were kind enough to throw open the hospitality of your columns to ventilate the grievances of some of those gentlemen who had been treated in an arbitrary and un-Christian manner by the supposed "shepherds" of the Christian flocks, very little did I think that your publication would so widely circulate among those grieved and harassed by such tyranny that once again I shall have to take the advantage of the courtesy of your widely-circulated paper.

In this particular case an aged old woman who had seen over three scores and ten summers died at Ahmedabad on the 18th of December last. As it is usual, in such a case, the help of a Christian Minister is necessary to conduct the burial service, the only son of the deceased sent his son to a Missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Mission to perform the usual ceremony, but to his great surprise, the Missionary refused not because the deceased was not a Christian, but because she was an Indian Christian, and it was the will and pleasure of the Missionary in question to say, that her remains should be consigned to a cemetery five or six miles away, if the relatives wanted a Christian burial.

The question naturally arises, why should the Missionary persist in having the burial some five or six miles away from the City when there was a City cemetery close at hand, meant both for the Indian and European interment? I tried to solve this question myself by inquiring from the Missionary in question, but so far he has not had the grace and courtesy to acknowledge or reply.

Perhaps some might imagine, it might be on the question of principle that the burial was refused, for the City Cemetery was or might have been meant for Europeans only. But apparently there was no question of principle involved, because in the very City cemetery where the Missionary refused to bury, his predecessor had buried some members of the same family in question not long ago, hence, the plea of principle falls to the ground.

The son appealed to the other Missionaries (Irish and of other denominations) but in vain, and after he had to appeal to the Government Chaplain, and, though the latter wrote to the Missionary that he was welcome to make use of the City Cemetery, and as Chaplain-in-charge of the City cemetery, he had no objection whatever if the deceased was buried there, yet strange to say, the Missionary turned a deaf ear!

As a result of this refusal, the burial was delayed for 36 hours! And when the Hindu and the Mahomedans offered their services for the purpose, he thought it better that his mother be buried some miles away, rather than at the hands of the non-Christians, and he agreed to the dictum of the Missionary, and after 36 hours' delay, the remains of the poor old woman were buried at 11 o'clock at night some six miles away from the City! Be it remembered that the Missionary thought it unnecessary to grace the occasion with his presence, for he delegated that duty to a low-paid Catechist! Further comment is unnecessary.—Yours etc.

J. MACKWAN,
Bombay, 14th Mar. 1916.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. "So would you. Why not give them Kaminia, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more."

TREATMENT OF FLIES AND VERMIN AT THE FRONT.

PROFESSOR LEFROY'S LECTURE.

A meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society was held at the Elphinstone College on Wednesday last, Mr. Justice Macleod presiding, when Professor Maxwell Lefroy lectured on "The Treatment of Flies and Vermin at the Front." The lecture described the outbreak of vermin which took place in the British Expeditionary Force during the first few months of War and the efforts made to cope with it when the authorities became aware of its importance. In Serbia the epidemic of typhus was due to the prevalence of lice and to the fact that typhus cases were found in the hospitals in Belgrade when the Serbians retook the City. In France and Flanders, great care was now taken to prevent any infection of Typhus and the plague of vermin is now coped with. The methods and remedies were described; these are explained in a pamphlet of which copies will shortly be available in Bombay. The lecture then dealt with methods of checking and preventing flies; the housefly must be distinguished from the blowfly, as the two have different breeding habits, though both are disease carriers. Among the methods described were those used to prevent fly breeding in manure, the poisoning of flies with arsenical solutions, the trapping of flies in window traps, the use of liquid for making fly-papers, and the new method of killing flies by means of liquids diffused in the air. These have been tested by the Army Medical Authorities and adopted by the War Office; it is hoped that the latest "fly spray" will soon be obtainable in India. Medical Officers requiring copies of the pamphlet may obtain them from the Secretary of the Society, but only a limited number are available. The pamphlet will be reprinted in full in the Society's Journal.

Mr. Justice Macleod in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer referred to the great importance of this subject and the meeting then terminated.

CLAIM TO MANAGE A DURGAH PROPERTY.

SUIT IN LUCKNOW DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, March 16.

The District Judge of Lucknow is engaged in hearing the civil suit brought by Mr. Justice Shafuddin of the Patna High Court and five others as plaintiff and other office bearers of the Durgah Warsi Association, against one Musammat Magbulunnissa and seven others for the possession of the trust property and for the removal of the defendants from the management of the mausoleum of the late saint Haji Syed Warsi Ali Shah in the district Bara Banka, constituted by the subscription by his numerous disciples since the death of the saint. Claims have been advanced by various persons for their own benefit which led to quarrels and even to breaches of peace and part of the property was lost to the Durgah. Seeing this chaotic state of affairs, the disciples of the saint formed themselves into an association called the Durgah Warsi Association and had it registered and obtained the permission of the Legal Remembrancer and filed the present suit. The plaintiffs' claim is that the property may be handed over to them for management.

A PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

A notification by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, is published prohibiting the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Reflections on the Political Situation in India with a Personal Note and Extracts from Indian and English newspapers, etc., by Lalpat Rai of Lahore, India."

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(THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH)

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. B. Batistone Duke of Cornwallis Light Infantry to be Political Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, vice Lieutenant J. E. Monina, with effect from the 25th January 1916.

Mr. Frank Rodrigues, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, has been granted, with effect from the 2nd February 1916, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

Mr. Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, vice Mr. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, retiring.

Mr. J. C. Curry to act as District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, vice M. G. A. Shillady, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. R. L. Mc Loch to be District Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. R. E. Boyd to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh, Mandatdar of the Nandgaon Taluka in the district of Nashik, to be Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months, with effect from 10th March 1916.

Mr. J. G. Cattell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind Baluchistan and Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days with effect from 10th March 1916.

Khan Sahib S. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind Baluchistan and Rajputana during the absence of Mr. J. G. Cattell.

The services of the Rev. N. K. Anderson, Second Chaplain of Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 20th March 1916.

An temporary measure, Messrs. Dr. Dossabhai Rastamji Bardi, P.R.C.S., (Incl.) L.M. & S., to be Certifying Surgeon for the factories situated within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay and of the municipal district of Kurla in addition to his duties as Lecturer in the Grant Medical College vice Dr. J. H. Smith, resigning.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons with effect from the dates specified against their names:

Mr. Darasha Rustomji Kharadi, L.M. & S., 4th January 1916.

Mr. Framji Gowasji Kharadi, M.B., B.S., 14th January 1916.

Mr. A. M. Tod has been elected to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

It is notified that during the ensuing Summer Vacation the High Court on its Appellate Side will sit for the disposal of ordinary criminal business on Monday the 9th May, Monday the 22nd May, and Monday the 5th June 1916.

Mr. Morechwar Ganpat Ray, LL.B. is admitted as a Vakil of the Bombay High Court.

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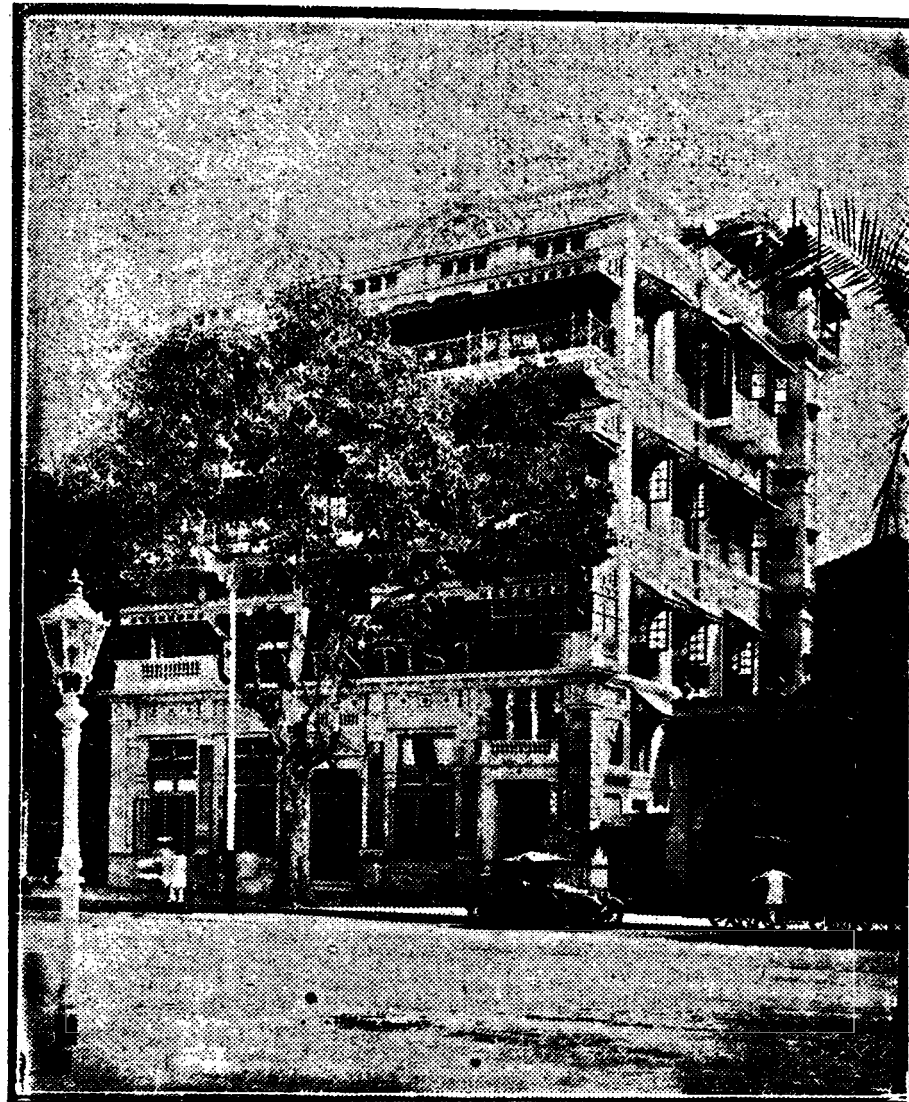
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